



85-2
13

THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY Y.

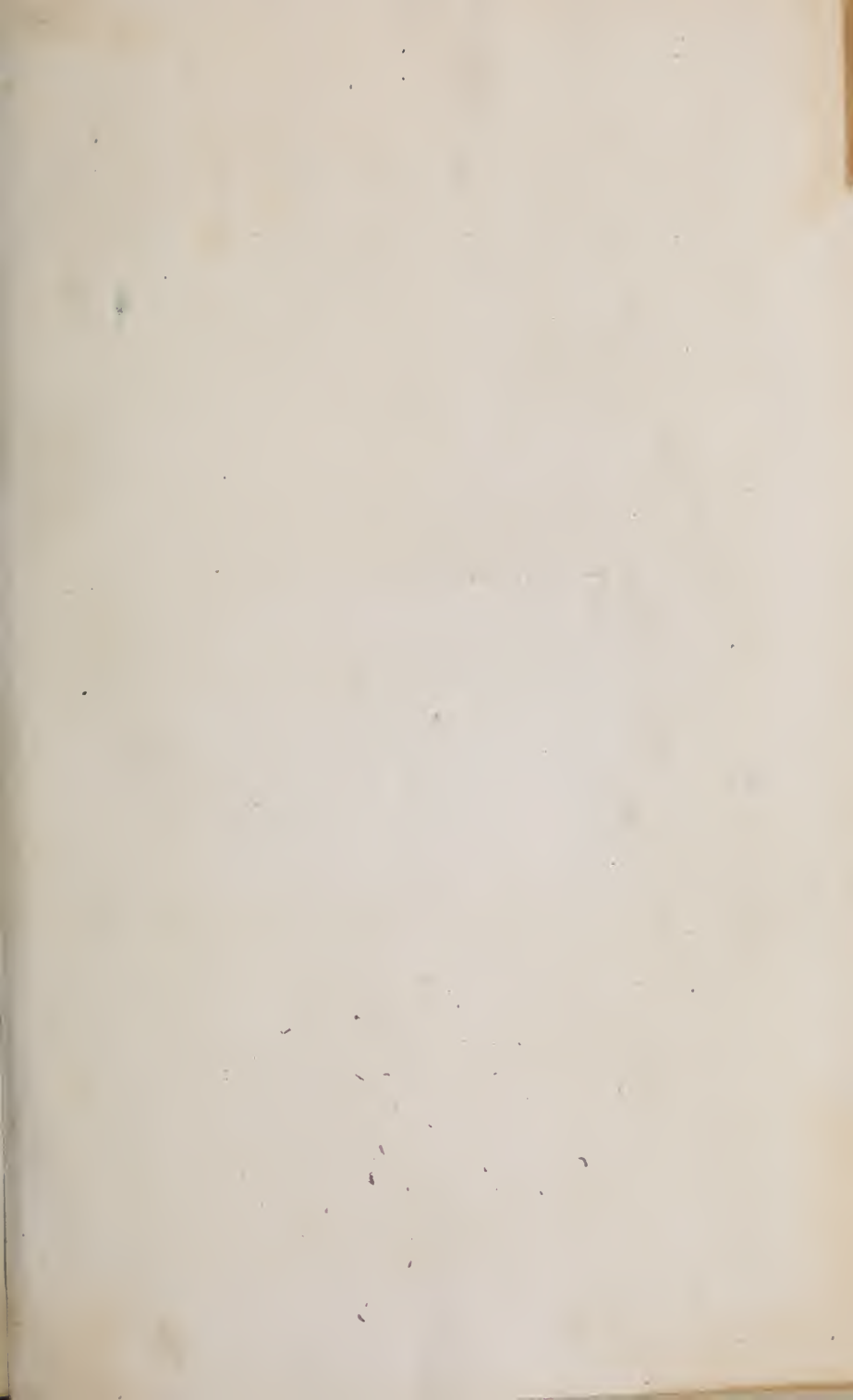
Princeton, N. J. 49-4-1

Case, *Dist* I

Shelf, *Section* 7

Book, *No.*

5CC
8629





Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2015

THE AFRICAN REPOSITORY.

VOL. XXX.]

WASHINGTON, SEPTEMBER, 1854.

[No. 9.]

Withdrawal of the African Squadron.

LETTER FROM J. H. B. LATROBE, ESQ., PRESIDENT OF THE AM. COL. SOC.

BALTIMORE, *June 23, 1854.*

Hon. James A. Pearce, U. S. Senate :

MY DEAR SIR:—I find in the New York Times of Thursday a confidential report of the Committee on foreign affairs of the Senate, recommending the abrogation of the 8th article of the Ashburton treaty, by which “the parties mutually stipulate that each shall prepare, equip, and maintain in service on the coast of Africa, a sufficient and adequate squadron, or naval force of vessels, of suitable numbers and descriptions, to carry in all, not less than 80 guns, to enforce separately and respectively the laws, rights and obligations of each of the two countries, for the suppression of the slave trade; the said squadrons to be independent of each other, but the two Governments stipulating, nevertheless, to give such orders to the officers commanding their respective forces, as shall enable them most effectually to act in concert and co-operation, upon mutual consultation, as exigencies may arise, for the attainment of the true object of this article, copies of all such orders to be communicated by each Government to the other, respectively.” This article the treaty further provides shall be in force for

five years from the date of exchange of the ratification, and afterwards until one or the other party shall signify a wish to terminate it.

Admitting for the occasion, the expediency of the measure at the time of its adoption, “with the imperfect or erroneous information then possessed,” the report insists that the experience of twelve years has demonstrated the fallacy of the opinion that the employment of numerous cruisers on the coast of Africa is the most efficient mode of suppressing the slave trade. A calculation is then made, showing the comparative force and attendant expense of the British and American squadrons, estimating the latter at four ships, carrying eighty guns, and costing, annually, about eight hundred thousand dollars. The report then admits that the health of the station compares favorably with that of other stations; refers to the fact that a like treaty between Great Britain and France once bound the latter to keep twenty-six vessels on the coast, for the same purpose—a number now reduced to twelve; states that the annual joint expenditure of England, France and the United States, on this account, is about \$7,400,000; quotes from the

report of a select committee of the British House of Commons, to show that the exportation of slaves from Africa, which in 1842 was 30,000, had increased, in 1847, to 84,000; extracts a portion of the testimony of Admiral Sir Charles Hotham, of the African station, to prove that his operations had neither stopped nor materially checked the slave trade, which, in his opinion, was entirely dependent on the commercial demand for slaves, and had little connection with the squadron, whose operations he looked upon as "futile;" informs us that in twelve years our squadron had captured but fourteen vessels, and then says: "The African slave trade has, it is believed, been entirely suppressed in Brazil; and in this hemisphere, the remaining colonies of Spain, Cuba, and Porto Rico, are its only marts. Your committee think that, if the American flag be still employed in this nefarious traffic now prohibited by every christian nation, and surreptitiously tolerated by Spain alone, the abuse can be more efficiently corrected by the employment of our cruisers in the vicinity of those islands."

The report concludes with repudiating, in the strongest terms, any intention of relaxing, in any degree, the stringency of our legislation against the slave trade, saying that the abrogation of the 8th article of the treaty will have no other effect than to enable the Executive to employ the force, stationed on the African coast, at any other point where its services will be more useful, while we would still be bound by the treaty of Ghent to promote "the desirable object of the entire abolition of the slave-trade."

The measure is certainly of great importance in all its aspects; and most especially interesting in con-

nection with African colonization, and with the present and future relations of the colonies, now constituting the Republic of Liberia; so much so, indeed, that I have thought that, as President of the American Colonization Society, I might, without an unbecoming intrusion into public affairs, present to you, as the Representative in the Senate of the United States of the State of which I am a citizen, and as the personal friend of very many years, such considerations as long acquaintance with the subject has suggested in a matter wherein the interests of the Society that has honored me with the position I occupy are deeply involved. Nor, in addressing you on this occasion, have I been uninfluenced by the fact that the State of Maryland, whose Senator you are, has upheld Colonization from its origin; that she has had her own colony of "Maryland in Liberia," now an independent government, on that coast; and that her Legislature have, for the last twenty-two years, contributed, annually, ten thousand dollars to the cause.

The time was, we all know, when the slave trade was a legitimate branch of commerce, in which English and American capital was largely invested, and in which Englishmen and Americans embarked, without loss of reputation or social position. But it was at all times, nefarious in principle, and horrible in its details, and so, gradually, came all men to think. Wilberforce and his associates brought the British Government to prohibit it, mainly by exposing the construction and stowage of a slaver, and the sufferings of the wretched cargo on the transit from Africa to America, known as "the middle passage." In the United States it became unlawful in 1808.

The treaty of Ghent, in 1814, pledged the Government to promote its abolition; and on the 15th of May, 1820, three years after the first colony was planted in Liberia, an act of Congress declared it piracy. Among civilized communities, great truths once sown, always germinate. Their fruition may be slow, but they never perish. Wilberforce stood, at first, almost alone against the slave trade. Were he living now, he would find the world upon his side. He would find, too, that at no period of the interval, had there been any retrogression in the public mind upon the subject. The first threatening of a backward step is the proposition now before the Senate—not that such a step is intended; but results and intentions are often very different things.

Prior to the Ashburton treaty, England and the United States had acted without concert against the slave trade. The captives taken from the slavers by their respective cruisers were landed, as the case might be, either at Sierra Leone or Monrovia. France and England, it seems from the report of the committee, were at that time mutually bound to maintain a stipulated number of vessels of each nation on the coast; and this, and the existing condition of the slave trade, doubtless suggested a like agreement between the United States and England, which was made, accordingly, by the ratification of the 8th article of the Ashburton treaty.

These measures on the part of three great nations were most important steps forward, in the vindication of a great truth—that the abstraction from their homes of an unoffending people, to serve against their will as slaves, in a strange land, was a wrong to be remedied

and attoned for. Heretofore, nations had been seen banded together for selfish purposes; now they were found supulating with each other to furnish ships and men to enforce a principle of the moral law, in behalf of those whose weakness was their chief claim, and who had, absolutely, nothing to bestow in return for the protection they received. The spectacle was a noble one, and so all good men esteemed it. If it involved the expenditure of money and the risk of life, so much the greater was its merit; though, estimating both in the largest way, far more had been expended and risked, without comment, for causes and objects that might well be counted insignificant in comparison.

The committee on foreign relations express their belief that, except in Cuba and Porto Rico, the slave trade has been suppressed, and that it would be more advisable, in view of its final extinguishment, to watch these islands, than to watch the coast of Africa. But it is much to be feared that the committee are in error about the main fact. Admitting them to be right, however, surely it would be more humane—and the principal question here is one of humanity—to prevent the slaver's voyage, which can best be done on the African coast, than to catch him with cargo on board on the coast of Cuba. It would at all events, save the lives of the large percentage that die on "the middle passage." It saved, as the committee tell us, the suffering to which the transit would have subjected some 5,000 human beings, the cargoes of the fourteen slavers captured by the African squadron. It might, not improbably, obviate, in some degree, the native forays and wars, undertaken in Africa that slaves may be procured for shipment to America;

and although it has been said, that where prize money has been given *per capita* for recaptured Africans, shipments have been winked at, that the money might be won, yet, inasmuch as the officers of the American navy are not compensated or excited by such a reward, there seems to be no one interest which can be promoted by awaiting the slaver in the West Indies, in place of nipping his voyage in the bud in Africa. There is not even an excuse for changing the cruising ground in the greater healthfulness of the new location of it. This is admitted by the committee, and I find, upon inquiring of a most intelligent officer of the navy, that the home squadron, to which, in the event of the abrogation of the 8th article, the African squadron would be transferred is the most unhealthful of all the squadrons; and that the Brazil and East India squadrons are, both of them, inferior in this respect, to the squadron in question. So much, then, for the considerations of humanity and health that are involved in this matter. On the score of economy, it is not certain that the saving would be as great as is supposed. If the squadron of Africa were added to the home squadron, that Cuba and Porto Rico might be watched, the only saving would be in the transportation of supplies—the voyage to Havana being shorter than the voyage to the Cape Verde Islands. But then, this saving would be far more than balanced by the expense of returning to their homes in Africa, and providing for them there, the wretched remnant that, surviving the horrors of the voyage, fell into our hands on American waters. The saving might be considerable, it is true, were the African squadron to be simply withdrawn

for other service; but the paragraph from the report of the committee, already quoted, excludes any supposition of this sort—so that the inquiry, economically, is reduced to comparing the cost of maintaining the squadron on the African coast and in the West Indies, adding to the latter the cost of returning the recaptured Africans to their country, and providing for them there, as is now done; not, however, that I am at all prepared to admit that when as appears from the report of the committee, England and France spend \$6,600,000, between them, on their squadrons on the coast, for a purpose in which they are even less interested than we are, we would be quite justified in withdrawing our squadron because it costs us some \$800,000.

The suggestion which has been frequently made, though it is not to be found in the report of the committee, that the African squadron increases the rigors of the slave trade, may properly be noticed here. It is not founded on fact, in the first place; and in the next, would, if made the basis of action, and fully carried out to its legitimate consequences, lead to the legalization of the slave trade, and placing it under rules and regulations corresponding with those that govern the passenger business from Europe. But it is not true; and for a very simple reason, which every one may understand. When the slave trade was lawful, slow sailers were often employed, and captains made these voyages at their leisure. Now, however, every slaver is a clipper. She must be so, to stand a chance of escape in running the gauntlet of the English and American cruisers. The consequence is, that the middle passage is made in less than half the time it formerly required, and the

sufferings of the slaves are diminished in exactly the same proportion. And yet even were the suggestion true, it would not help the argument, unless with those who would hesitate to arrest a burglar, lest he might become a murderer in attempting to escape. There are accounts of slaves being thrown overboard in a chase, that the evidences of crime might be obliterated; but, as yet, no one has suggested that, on this account, slavers should not be pursued, with a view to their capture on the high seas.

In looking for valid reasons for the proposed change in the cruising grounds, I find it is true, that the committee say that the slave trade being now confined to Cuba and Porto Rico, "the abuse can be more efficiently corrected by the employment of our cruisers in the vicinity of those islands." But it is most respectfully suggested, that this may be doubtful, unless slavers would be prevented by the presence of our cruisers from attempting to land their cargoes. The preventive service of England, where coast-guards stand almost shoulder to shoulder to prevent smuggling, has been found insufficient for the purpose, and French goods and rum and tobacco are landed in spite of it; and it can hardly be believed that the eighty guns of our African squadron will be competent to do for Cuba and Porto Rico what the custom house army and navy of England failed to accomplish for the revenue laws of that country. In fact the abrogation of the 8th article of the Ashburton treaty, and the transfer of the African squadron to this side of the Atlantic, would be very much like watching the fruit to drive away the bees, instead of closing at once the exit from the hive. It is true, as the committee report, that Ad-

miral Hotham entertains the opinions that they quote, from which it would seem that the closing of the hive, to pursue the simile, is an impossibility. But it is hardly reasonable to ask us here to put faith in opinions which certainly have not affected the English Government, whose officer was the witness on the stand, to the extent of lessening their force, or abandoning their system on the coast of Africa.

But the report of the committee contains within itself the answer to the proposition which it recommends; and this is to be found in its statement that Cuba and Porto Rico are now the only slave marts on this hemisphere. Assuming it to be so, it certainly was not the fact in 1842, when the Ashburton treaty was under discussion, nor in 1847, when, certainly, the slave trade, as the report shows, was a most thriving business. If, since then, it has been narrowed down to the islands referred to, is it not, at least probable, that the treaty, aiming at this very result has had something to do with bringing it about, especially as no other agencies than those which are provided by it are suggested by the committee?

Having thus noticed, with the sincerest feelings of respectful deference, the reasons given for the abrogation of the 8th article of the Ashburton treaty, I propose as briefly as I can to present some suggestions in regard—first, to the value of the African squadron in view of its especial object; and second the probable effect of its withdrawal, under existing circumstances; taking it for granted that the feeling of the committee is the feeling of the country—an abhorrence of the slave trade, and a determination to suppress it; and

that the only question is, as to the best means of accomplishing so desirable a result.

The African squadron operates both directly and indirectly towards the suppression of the trade.

In the first place, it watches the coast, ascertains the position of the barracoons, or places where slaves are collected for exportation, increases the difficulties for shipping them, deters the native kings from the traffic by its avowed hostility to it—which is well known, through the Kroomen, or native boatmen, that it employs in large numbers—and, although its watchfulness may be occasionally evaded, yet it so increases the perils of the business as generally to compel those engaged in it to seek new fields beyond its limits. It is true, that the committee rely on the experience of twelve years to prove the inutility of the squadron; but the results here suggested are, all of them, so natural and probable, that, as no experience can prove a negative, we may fairly distrust what, after all, is a naked assertion to the contrary. It is easy to say how many slaves have been shipped in spite of the squadron. It is impossible to say how many would have been shipped had the squadron not been there, except by comparison with the shipments made while the slave trade was a lawful traffic, which has not been attempted.

Whether the squadron that is maintained by the United States might not be more efficiently organized, may, perhaps, be doubted. A class of smaller vessels—steamers would be the best—would probably accomplish more than sailing vessels of large size and heavy armament. Still, however, and organized as it is, the squadron has operated in the

beneficial manner already referred to, and amply illustrated in this, if in no other way, the wisdom of the article of the treaty that placed it on the coast of Africa.

While the squadron, however, has thus, in its direct action upon the slave trade, answered, to a great extent, the purpose for which it was designed, its collateral effect upon the interest of colonization, and upon the settlements of Liberia, has been not less important and valuable in view of the great end to be accomplished. It is upon Liberia and its settlements, along with other settlements, operating in the same manner, that the surest reliance is to be placed for the extirpation of the slave trade, absolutely and for ever; while at the same time there is substituted for it an honest commerce, potent in all wholesome influences, on both sides of the Atlantic. Although there is reason to believe that these relations of colonization were not overlooked by Mr. Webster and Lord Ashburton, when the treaty was negotiated, yet it is probable that they relied more upon the strong arm of military force, than upon the quiet and natural influences of colonization, and its attendant commerce, to bring about the desired result. There may be others who take the same view of the subject. It may be permitted, therefore, to offer a few suggestions as to the effect of the colonies of free colored people from the United States—now the Republic of Liberia, upon the slave trade, and the value of the squadron in connection with them.

The slave trade, like all other trade, has its origin in the wants of the parties to it. These are the native powers in Africa that furnish the slaves to the trader, and the parties in this hemisphere who pur-

chase them from him. The slaver is the broker between the two. Now, the African deals in slaves, not from any inherent disposition to do so, but because he can buy muskets, gunpowder, cotton goods, crockery and the like, on better terms with slaves than with palm oil, ivory, camwood, or other produce of his country, even if these last will command a market on any terms. A gang of slaves, too, do their own transportation, as they are marched from the interior to the coast. Ivory and camwood must be carried through forest paths, on the heads of native runners. If, then, a native chief and his people, in want of the products of civilization, make a foray on a neighboring tribe, it is not for love of war or danger, but because no other article of barter will suit their purpose. A settlement therefore on the coast, at which a legitimate trade will supply their necessities, always finds favor with them. When the Maryland colony, at Cape Palmas, was founded, in 1834, the rumor of it spread down the coast, as soon as the vessel which carried out the first expedition reached Monrovia; and, on his way to his destination, the agent was, again and again, visited on behalf of tribes, which insisted that their respective villages were, each of them, the true "Cape Palmas Town," and the leading topic of the speech of the messenger, that the native King of Cape Palmas, afterwards sent to Baltimore, was the risk and danger of the old trade, as compared with the new, which the "Americans" had established at the colony. Gird Africa round about, then, with civilized communities, and there will be no more slave trade; and the slave trade which in three hundred years, has created in Africa the

wants for the products of civilization, which a peaceful and lawful commerce thereafter will supply, will then be seen to have nurtured unconsciously the element to whose growth and spread, the world will be indebted for its extirpation.

At this time the territory of Liberia extends from Sherbro Island to the westward of the Galenas, once the great slave market of Western Africa, to the windward of Cape Palmas, to the Rio San Pedro to the leeward of the Cape, a distance of near 600 miles. On this line of coast, there are four principal settlements, of strength sufficient to enforce their revenue laws and keep off the slave trade—they are Monrovia, Buchanan, Sinou, and Harper. Throughout the entire distance, however, the slave trade has ceased, as well as from Sherbro to Sierra Leone, and from thence to the mouths of the great rivers, the Senegal, the Gambia and the Rio Grande. The result is due to the joint influence of the colonies and the English and American squadrons.

It must not be understood, however, that the places here named are the only settlements of civilization on the coast between Cape Verde and the mouths of the Niger. Dix Cove, Cape Coast Castle, Elmina and Accra, and other points to the leeward of Cape Palmas, are stations already prepared, as *nuclei* for colonization, through which, after it has attained more strength, its influences will be rapidly and usefully extended. Even now they enter into the category of agencies by whose existence the slave trade has of late been reduced to the narrow limits of two islands in the West Indian seas, as stated in the report of the committee.

The first colony from the United

States was established in 1820. The Ashburton treaty was made in 1842. The total number of emigrants sent to Africa by the American Colonization Society, up to that time, had been 3,868. In 1847 the colonies declared their independence. From the date of the treaty, to the 1st January, 1854 the total number of emigrants has been 4,422. The average annual emigration, prior to the date of the treaty was 173, since then it has been 368. The greatest number of emigrants, in any one year, to January last, having been the emigration of 1853, which amounted to 782.

These figures certainly authorize the inference that the treaty, and its result, the squadron, have not been without a beneficial effect upon the colonies and colonization. The squadron has unquestionably given them a consequence among the surrounding tribes that has, of itself, been a protection in their infant state; and has enabled them on more than one occasion, to operate directly in the suppression of the slave trade; while it has at the same time promoted their growth and prosperity by the confidence in their stability that it has produced in the United States, among those from whom their numbers are to be increased by immigration. It is very true that the opposition to colonization here, among the free people of color is, in many cases, strong and active. This is only natural. But, notwithstanding, the current of emigration is yearly becoming wider and deeper, and it would be matter of profound regret if, by the withdrawal of the squadron, colonization were deprived of one of the agencies to which this result is to be attributed. One of these days, Liberia will be independent of other navies than her own.

Were African Colonization nothing more than a scheme to put down the slave trade, it would be worthy of all that has been done to promote it, either directly or indirectly. But it has a wider scope, and a far higher destiny. It is to afford to the free people of color of this country a free home, when the necessity of removal before the overwhelming immigration from Europe shall become as apparent to them as it is to those who for years and years have been laboring to provide a refuge when the exodus shall become inevitable. The repulsions of the old home, and the attractions of the new one, have been the effective agencies of the colonizations which history records. It will be now, as it has ever been. The repulsions here are the result of the immigration from Europe. The attractions must be the advantages held out by Liberia, and everything that can add to these, is hastening the coming of the day, when a voluntary and self-paying emigration, such as now brings the Irishman to America, shall take the free colored man to Africa. Hence it is, that the present question looks beyond the suppression of the slave trade, and involves, as colonizationists believe, considerations of the deepest interest not merely to the cause of humanity, but to the welfare and happiness of our country.

A word now, as to the consequences of a withdrawal of the squadron under existing circumstances.

As a matter of course, all the benefits that have been shown to result from the presence of the squadron, would be lost in this event. But this would not be all. As already intimated, it would be taking a step backward. To abrogate the 8th article, leaving it to

the President to dispose of the squadron as he thought fit, confident as we all might be that his humanity and his wisdom would afford to the cause of colonization, and for the suppression of the slave trade, the presence of occasional vessels on the coast—would be to restore things to the condition in which they stood prior to the date of the treaty, when ships, on their return from other stations, where they were permanent cruisers, would run down the continent from Cape Verde to Cape Palmas, and then, stretching westward for an offing, make the best of their way to America. Practically, this would be the result of the abrogation of the article in question. The coast of Africa would become a place of call for the Brazil squadron on its way out or home, and nothing more. It was so heretofore; it will be so hereafter. It was the treaty that made the change. The treaty abrogated, things, after a year or two, will gradually relapse into their old condition.

There is a view of this subject which, though not presented by the committee, has been commented upon by the press, and may properly be noticed here. It is contained in the suggestion, that in certain contingencies, the African squadron, transferred to the Gulf of Mexico, might have a political utility, irrespective wholly of its relations to the slave trade. The very possibility of such a state of things should keep the squadron where it is, that we may be clear, at least, of the suspicion of being economical in the prosecution of our interests or our ambition, to the extent of making our savings at the cost of humanity. That the withdrawal of the squadron, if accomplished, will rest on any such ground, cannot, without doing

great injustice, for a moment be supposed. But, in this matter of the slave trade, we have taken our stand before the world. The eyes of the world, too, are upon us in connection with the islands mentioned in the report of the committee; and better, by far, double our squadron on the coast, than throw ourselves open to the charge of abandoning Africa, so far as we are concerned, to the slaver, and leaving the colonies there, that have gone forth from us, without that countenance and protection to which they seem naturally entitled, and for which they will one day make a return to us tenfold, and doing this too, from economical considerations, for our interest's sake.

There is another view of this subject also, which is very far from being the least important of those connected with it.

The squadron is one of the main ties that unites Liberia to the United States. It Americanizes, so to speak, the African Republic. Withdraw it, and a British squadron taking its place, converts Liberia into a British dependency, not by force of arms, by any means, but through those influences that result from intimate associations and uniform consideration between parties, one of whom is very weak and the other very strong. England wants the markets of Africa, that are to be approached better through Liberia than in any other way. We want them too; and will want them more hereafter. We ought to have the advantage in the contest for them, for the people of Liberia have gone forth from us, and to them America is a mother country. But England has been watchful of her interests in this regard, while we have neglected ours. She has recognized the inde-

pendence of Liberia, which we have failed to do. She has established semi-monthly mails between Falmouth and the Coast while we rely on transient opportunities, unless we mail our letters via England. The English Government sent President Roberts home from London in a vessel of war; and the nucleus of the Liberian navy, the armed cutter Lark, was a present from the same quarter. While England therefore has done everything in her power to establish and maintain such relations with Liberia as her commercial interests demand, we have done nothing. And yet the squadron on the coast, whose vessels have their rendezvous at Monrovia, and the kindly relations that our officers have always maintained with the functionaries and the people of the Republic, have thus far, in a great degree, obviated the results natural to the state of things referred to. But let us have a care. Let us not, by withdrawing the squadron, increase still further the advantages which England already possesses over us on the coast of Africa, where the trade is an English trade, when it might be an American one. The colonies that have been planted

in Liberia are American colonies. Let us not put them under the protectorate of England. Let us not build up a nation only to be excluded from its confidence. Let those who leave us, still recognize our power in their new home. Let us acknowledge them as a people among the people: let us facilitate all means of communication with them across the sea. Let us not desert them now, when they are weak; and the time will come, when, strengthened by the accessions of thousands and tens of thousands from amongst us, they will return to us, in benefits to ourselves, and to the world in the extirpation of the slave trade, and to Africa in civilization and religion, an hundred for one of all that has been done for them.

Trusting that you will find in the effect which the abrogation of the 8th article of the Ashburton treaty would have upon the interests of colonization, here, as well as upon Liberia and its settlements, a justification for my addressing you so much at length, I remain most truly and most respectfully, yours,

JOHN H. B. LATROBE,

President Am. Col. Society.

Annual Meeting of the Connecticut Colonization Society.

THE Connecticut Colonization Society held its annual meeting at the church of Rev. Mr. Dutton, in Hartford, Wednesday evening, June 7th. A shower commencing in the early part of the evening prevented the attendance of a full house, but the ladies and gentlemen present, by the interest manifested, showed that they felt amply repaid for their walk in the rain by the eloquent and highly interesting addresses of the several distinguished gentlemen who favored them upon the occasion.

The President of the Society being absent, His Excellency Henry Dutton was invited to preside. Prayer was offered by the Rev. Mr. Phelps of this city. The minutes of the last annual meeting were read, also the report of the agent of the parent society, Rev. John Oicutt, from which it appeared that the State Society was first organized in 1819, but continued in operation only some two years, till 1827, when it was revived by the exertions of Rev. Mr. Gurley, and gradually increased in favor and patronage until 1835, when its receipts began to fall off. The car of colonization entered a sort of tunnel, from which, though its wheels kept moving, it did not make its appearance for some ten

or twelve years. Since its egress it has made very manifest headway, and we believe that those who take passage on board this car will hereafter ride in day-light.—The amount of receipts paid into the treasury and transmitted to the parent society at Washington during last year is \$4,515 87. Over \$1000 more have been subscribed. In contributions for this object Connecticut ranks the fourth state in the Union. Four colored persons have been sent from Connecticut during the year at an expense of \$50 each, making twenty-six in all from this state within the last three years. The parent society received during the year 1853 *eighty-two thousand four hundred and fifty-eight dollars*; and has transported to Liberia nearly one thousand colored persons within the last twelve months.

A well written and exceedingly interesting letter was read by Rev. Mr. Orcutt, from Augustus Washington, an emigrant from Hartford, who wrote among other things, that Liberia was the only place on earth where persons of color could be *truly free*.

The President then introduced the Rev. R. R. Gurley, from Washington City.

Mr. GURLEY remarked that it was highly gratifying to him to stand within the precincts of his native state and address an audience upon such a subject; and particularly so, inasmuch as the presiding officer of the meeting brought to his recollection many pleasant associations of his early life when they had been classmates at Yale College; and he rejoiced to learn that Connecticut had conferred her highest honors upon one so worthy.

One year ago, Mr Gurley was in the central district of Georgia, and present at the deliberations of the General Baptist Convention, comprising from 100 to 200 ministers of the gospel, with many laymen. A devoted missionary, Rev. Mr. Bowen, had just returned from the interior of Africa, and now sought to secure assistance to return to the great work of planting there the christian religion. He heard him address not only large congregations of whites, but an audience of slaves, who crowded a spacious church; and these exiled children of Africa generously contributed for this object. This excellent missionary, with several associates, is now prosecuting his great enterprise beyond the mountains of Kong, in a prosperous and interesting region of Africa. In Georgia Mr. Gurley saw many evidences of deep

interest in the colored population, and he expects, at no remote day, that many instructed descendants of Africa would be sent from her borders, and with messages of salvation to their brethren.

Mr. Gurley thought the providence of God towards Africa and her people should be devoutly regarded. When Israel came out of Egypt, the house of Jacob, from a people of strange language, the sea saw it, and fled: Jordan was driven back. Hardly less wonderful were the ways of the Almighty towards the descendants of Africa. When there were no messengers to bear the gospel to Africa there were pirates and robbers to plunder her of her treasures, to tear from her her children, bring them to our shores and consign them to bondage among a free and christian people. They are in the midst of us, taught by our words, our discipline and our example; and now, when the spirit of missions is awake, when the whole civilized world is combining its energies against the slave trade, when all Africa is open to our arts, language, liberty, and to christianity, the idea of restoring these people to their original home, their mother country, animates a wide and profound benevolence; and they are prepared and preparing to return, not slaves and savages, but freemen and christians, to rear the imperishable fabric of a free, well-ordered and christian commonwealth.

The subject embraces the interest of the two continents and two races of men, and two centuries hence, the mariner who sails along from Senegal to Good Hope will see those shores adorned with towns and villages and churches pointing their spires to Heaven smiling upon christian states and a renovated continent. He continued—of all schemes devised, colonization seeks to confer upon our colored population the truest freedom and the greatest advantages. It gives the noblest exercise to their mental faculties, offers the highest motives, and opens the widest field to their beneficence. It bestows upon them a national character and points out the path to national renown. This place alone connects the deliverance of Africans here with the elevation of their more numerous and more degraded brethren at home. And the plan of this society will bestow upon us as a people, the habit, the dignity and glory of beneficence; the honor and treasure of states not less than of individuals. And having achieved our own independence, what privilege could be greater than that which is our duty to introduce millions of slaves to the choicest advantages

of a free, independent and christian people. The recent agitating excitement on the slavery question he thought uncalled for and injurious; although none could be more opposed to slavery extension than himself, yet it should never be forgotten in the north that our hopes of benefit to the slaves must arise mainly from the moral sense and christianity of our brethren in the southern states. Let us encourage friendly sentiments among all the members of our confederation, and remember that it is the providence of God to make the works and even the wrath of man to praise Him, as well as to restrain and subdue the warring passions of our race.

There is a vast fund of good for the people of color in the mind and christianity of the people of our southern states.

He said, we cannot, at this time, too emphatically urge upon New England the great truth that men often widely differ on questions moral, social and political, yet differ not in their motives. They may have the same benevolent end, yet aim at its accomplishment by different means.—Of wrong to the Africans, the New and Old England, the North and South, are deeply guilty. England has sought to cleanse her robe from the blood of Africa, and thousands have raised their voices and made large sacrifices for her children.

Mr. Gurley remarked, concerning his visits to Africa, in 1824 and 1849—the last time sent out by President Taylor—in the former visit Liberia was a wilderness with a few humble log dwellings and an emigrant population of about 200. In the latter visit he found it a republic with an emigrant population of about 8000, Monrovia a flourishing town of 2000, other prosperous villages for 400 miles along a coast rescued from the slave trade and brought under the influence of civilization, some 200,000 native Africans acknowledging their authority and enjoying a free and christian government. He met them in their churches on the Sabbath, and in their assemblages on other days. He sought to encourage them by saying—“You, a few children of Africa returned from your long exile, are the Pilgrim Fathers of this land; you have come to diffuse around you in this barbarous region, life, fruitfulness and beauty; you are laying the foundations of good government and the church of God, and in my view you are, if faithful to your trust, accomplishing a greater good than any equal number of human beings in the world.”

He found them sober, thoughtful, considerate and polite—none could have ex-

tended a more welcome hospitality. On visiting the mission at Cavalla he was caught after nightfall in a drenching rain, when one of the settlers exposed himself to the storm for more than an hour and refused to leave him until he was safely on his way to the ship. He rejoiced that the legislature had appropriated \$1000 for this cause, and trusted that Connecticut would never be behind her sister states in any work of humanity or religion.

Mr. Gurley alluded very particularly to the many missionary stations established and multiplying in Africa, to the wonderful success and character of Sierra Leone, the great depot for recaptured slaves, now embracing a population of 50,000 souls with one hundred or more distinct African languages spoken within its limits, to the schools of the several missions, the one hundred churches organized, the many thousands of christian converts in the process of education, and the ready access by which all Africa might be entered by the teachers of christianity. He spoke of the moral beauty of these missions in the wilderness, and of the eminent devotedness and benevolence of the missionaries who now rest in hope on the shores of Africa. He had witnessed the fields and results of their labors and looked upon their graves: Though dead, they still speak—they speak to us—they call on us to complete the great work that they began, and to extend over all Africa the authority, the light, the purity and hope of the religion of Christ. Of all means of good to Africa at this moment none was more important than the establishment of a regular communication by steam, or otherwise, with Liberia.—The friends of Liberia everywhere should look to this immediately.

The President then introduced the Rev. Walter Clarke, D. D., of Hartford.

Dr. CLARKE said: The enterprise of African colonization has at length reached a point from which it challenges the attention of many observers and rewards investigation from several sides. The historian, the philanthropist, the politician, the student of society, the philosopher, will each of them find in this pregnant and prophetic movement something to engage the studious and to remunerate the wise. I propose in the few remarks which I shall adventure on this occasion to confine attention to a single view, to contemplate the enterprise in question in the character of a christian man, and if I could assume so much, of a christian prophet.

In such a character, and under such a light, I set before me now, this great, peculiar race—the people of Ham. Here they are, marshaled in all their millions before my eye: and I confess that they seem to solicit, first of all, the attention of the physiologist. This singular and significant form, this inwrought hue of sorrow, these crisped and shriveled locks, are these the marks of a scathed and blasted race? But I must not pursue that inquiry. I look again, and a second question crowds upon my thoughts—man is a complex and composite creation; three different natures have met and entwined in his being; there is, first, the mere animal—there is inserted in this the soul, the intelligence; and thirdly, there is secreted within these a sanctuary of moral affections which are the special organs of religion and the consecrated instruments of worship. It has been strikingly said, by a recent writer, that while the creation united these three natures, time has again sundered them. The three sons of Noah partitioned humanity to distribute the common inheritance and took each as a private legacy his fragment of the ancestral estate. Shem appropriated for himself and his sons through all coming time the intellect and its tastes. And the descendants of this man selected their region and began to develop to the ages the sciences and the arts—the proper fruits of intellect. Japhet seized for his posterity the moral instincts and affections and went aside to the high places and the hills of the earth to set up his altars and perform his devotions. It is a striking fact in history that the true religion has been domesticated and wellnigh confined to the present moment in this one family—the race of Japhet. To Ham and his children were given the animal nature, the body of flesh, and a clime and country pre-adapted to physical culture, fitted exactly to develop the form, the beauty and the power of the flesh. The three sons of Noah went away to their appointed homesteads—three sinners to bring into the world three races of sinners, who should display on their three separate fields the destructive influence of evil upon man's faculties and works. And now, after an absence of four thousand years, the sons of Shem uncover to us their disordered sciences and their disfigured arts. The children of Japhet open their temples and exhibit their deformed religions; and the black race of Ham come from their huts and their jungles with bodies that make us ask, as we gaze, are these the witnesses which history keeps to attest the work of

sin on the flesh of man? But neither must I pursue this path of thought.

Here is this African race: I set them before me and as a christ an prophet say of them, first of all, they belong to Christ. His Father and ours has stamped upon their foreheads the name of their owner. This race, given to the Son, is to be regenerated for him—is to march as his black legion into the Kingdom of Grace in the latter day. Nor is this all: for whatever adjuncts and adjuvants attend the growth of christianity in the minds and among the institutions of men are to be grafted with divine grace upon this African stock also. This people are to dwell among the millennial tribes in the Kingdom of God a christian, a civilized and a free people.—The arts, the sciences, the refinements, the finished culture of a ripe and christian state, are to adorn this preserved and predestined race in coming days. We take this as a fixed and unquestioned fact.—When this revelation shall come, and how it shall be effected, are the only queries which a christian is allowed to discuss.—Suppose we ask ourselves, at this point, how the race of Ham is to be prepared and introduced to the Kingdom of Christ? The instinctive answer of the day will be, by missions. But for five hundred years the experiment of christianizing Africa in this way has been repeating to the world its eternal wo. The history of five centuries of missionary endeavor and missionary defeat in Africa has written, in characters which the blind may read, God's verdict in regard to that people. And if events are Heaven's hieroglyphics, charged with a meaning to man, God has written it on the face of history—the children of Ham shall come into my Kingdom by another road, and through a different gate. By what other road? Through which other gate? Let us see if we can answer these questions.

Is it not a striking, and at the same time a significant fact, that ten millions of this black race are at this moment away from home, in foreign lands? Interrogate the history of our world, and whenever any old historic hive, for any cause or reason, sends forth a swarm of sons and daughters to settle on other and far off soil, that exodus of a portion of a race is ever a prophetic phenomenon. These departing sons of the old stock go forth in every case on one of two historic errands—to prepare new seats for the entire tribe, or to possess and carry back to the homestead of the fathers some needed element of civilization to be mixed in the native's life and built

into the native's future. The Hebrews journeyed to Egypt with the latter, the Scandinavians descended upon Europe with the former, errand. And on which of these two errands are these ten millions of the African race, away from home to-first, the important fact that this migrating day? To answer this question, call to mind, cloud has in all cases moved towards the abodes of christianity. These millions of the black race are all dwelling within the circle of Christendom. And they are here for one of two purposes—to prepare a seat for the entire race, or to appropriate and carry home some element of civilization to be grafted into the parent stock. Inquire then, secondly, if there be any single reason to imagine that the blacks in Christendom are secretly preparing here a home for their entire race. Remember that the future and appointed home of Ham is to be the home of a civilized, a refined, a free and a christian people. Nor is there a spot in Christendom on which as the seat of a new empire the African race can plant themselves, can rise to a truly christian empire and be one of the glorious commonwealths of the Millenium. Why, a thousand causes, causes that dwell and work below the reach of human will, lie imbedded in the life of the two races to resist and repress such an issue. All the instincts of the white man, all the aspirations of the black man, and with them all the social adjustments and all the social aspects of the age operate together to defeat even the attempt to found on foreign soil an empire of the blacks. I expect there is not a spot of earth in Christendom on which an African state can have even its foundations. The ground on which that glorious fabric of the latter day, a christian empire of blacks, is to stand, was long since ceded by Heaven to the sire of the race, and Ethiopia, Ethiopia, is the sacred and predestined soil for that object. If anybody answers me that the children of Ham are not to be reserved and built into a separate commonwealth in the latter day, but to be emptied and lost in the blood of the whites, I answer, two, and but two human instincts have, as yet, ever been moved to commence the work of fusion and amalgamation between the separated races. Lust has tried it, and fanaticism has tried it, with what success and with what promise in either instance I leave those to judge who have seen the effects. The African is never to be filtered and never to be lost in any other blood than his own. Nor is that predestined empire of the blacks, promised to Christ and de-

scribed in prophecy, to rise on any other than their native soil—for which there are ten millions of the sons of Ham away from home. Why, they have come into Christendom to acquire here the rudiments of that christian state which they must soon begin to build. The time has come in the plans of Providence to commence these lost and glorious states which are to stand as Cities of God and Empires of Grace in the latter day. Accordingly, old states are reeling, the old thrones stagger, and the old world of sin and error is coming down. And among its ruins in every land under Heaven the new foundations of new millennial empires are being laid in secret. Accordingly, it is time to begin the new empire of the blacks. And this is the reason that these children of Ham are away from home.—They are absent at school. America, that land for which God has assigned so many glorious offices in his kingdom—America is one of his appointed boarding schools for his black sons and daughters. And what are the lessons which these exiles from Africa, these pupils of Providence, these founders of a new empire are here acquiring? Why, what do the founders of that predestined empire of the latter day need to qualify them for their appointed work? Rudiments—rudiments—the seeds of a regenerated and accomplished manhood—the germs of christian thrift and civilization—the beginnings of all christian arts and all christian institutions—the habit of industry—the skill of the hand—the arts, the trades, the letters—the customs—the instincts—the associations—the religious ideas and impress—the antecedent traditions, and first elements of life—these are what this destitute and degraded race needs as its first outfit. And precisely these are the acquisitions which this exiled and foreign people are busily accumulating. But, stop a moment, says some ardent philanthropist, you say these millions of the African race are here at school; and do you observe how they are abused and tormented in this school? My tender-hearted brother, yes; and I weep with you at the inhumanities and the outrage heaped upon this suffering race—and if you imagine I am about to apologize for one atom of the wicked abuse inflicted on these black brethren of ours, you are cruel to a white man, you abuse and injure me. But we must still remember that God trains all good and just souls in selected schools of rigor—that his only chosen seminary for great abilities and great acts is the Academy of Hardship. Behold how the oak,

mother of navies, is beaten of the elements. Every power in nature smites and oppresses it. Gravitation chides the falling acorn and holds her every atom of garnered dust as a miser refusing to feed the deserted foundling. The rock beneath declines all service to the young intruder. But that fallen acorn reaches forth its timid tendrils, touches its oppressors on every side, extorts vitality from the unwilling atoms, rises up by inches, grows with the moments, till at length with giant roots it grasps the rock that would not nurse its infancy, tosses its gnarled arms to the heavens and catches the tempests as they come, shakes its princely crest among the clouds, and stands a victor and a priest, confessing that severity is the stern nurse of greatness. I mourn that the black man suffers as he does. But I remember also that manhood, individual and collective manhood, must be buffeted, and bruised, and wellnigh slain, before the obdurate spirit will surrender its secreted treasures and give to the world its hidden greatness. And remembering this, I read something deeper and better than sorrow in the black man's trials. I see upon this darkened canvass and among these fiery shapes prophetic symbols, pictures of hope and promise—and I believe, nay I exult in the thought, that the tempests that howl over the huts of his poor are lashing the limbs of Ham into kindly strength for his appointed work. Severe as are the lessons, and cruel as are the conditions of the exiled African's lot, this people are in fact acquiring among us all the rudiments and all the seed forms of a new and a christian empire. Nay, Christendom by a thousand slow processes of growth and development is already elaborating and giving back to Africa the seed-men of a new empire. It is one of the most significant facts of the age that an inquiry has been set on foot and men have been found among the colored people of America who were qualified to lay the foundations of a christian empire in the reserved and consecrated soil of Africa. These men, called out and set by themselves on the shores of their native land, the founders and fathers of Liberia, are standing witnesses of the fact that Providence is educating, in this school of the west, his sable sons to be the builders of a christian state for the latter day of his kingdom. These men are the first graduates, the senior class, the alumni of this school of Providence—others are at their lessons—ten millions are entered in the lower classes; God's school graduates His pupils at His ap-

pointed time. The sons of Ham are here for a purpose—and that purpose is emblazoned as a shining symbol on the front of their history. Would any inquirer at the oracle of events know why the blacks are here, and what is to be the final disposition of them. Let him study these facts, and with them let him connect that other equally significant omen, the circumstance that just at the time when Providence had appointed to commence the erection of these christian empires, which are to people the millennial age, and just when, by his own secret care and ministry, some of this exiled race had become qualified to return to their native soil and begin to build for him, this society was given to the world. Had a flock of white winged ships dropped from Heaven on that chill December night, thirty years ago and more, on which this society was born, and falling into the several harbors of the Atlantic, unfurled their signals and called to the nation for the appointed builders of the new empire of the blacks, that they might be carried home and commence their work, that would have been an ostentatious and therefore an ungodlike way of announcing the work and will of Providence. No flock of white winged shallows fell from the wintry skies, but what was more godlike and more convincing came forth—on that December night the American Colonization Society, God's ferryman for his black builders, unfurled her pennons in the harbors of the Atlantic, and waited for the unknown founders of that promised christian state of the latter day to come forth from a continent and be carried to their work. Does any man doubt that in these beginnings and on these lines lies the path on which Ethiopia is to march into the kingdom of God?

The President, Gov. DUTTON, then addressed the Society as follows:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:—I have taken a deeper interest in the Colonization Society than in any other benevolent institution of the age. This has partly been owing to the fact that my eloquent friend and classmate, who has already addressed you, the Rev. Mr. Gurley, at an early day attached himself to this enterprise. I knew the ardor of his zeal and the enthusiasm of his benevolence; and the interest which I felt in him was transferred in part to the cause which he had adopted. This led me to examine the ground on which this enterprise rests, and I became satisfied that it was entitled to our warmest approbation.

One ground of approval is the purity of the benevolence by which it is governed. It finds the colored race among us, in an unfortunate and degraded condition. It does not stop to enquire from what cause or by whose fault they came into this condition, but simply asks, what is best for them? what is the most effectual way of relieving them from the disadvantages to which they must necessarily be subject while they are mingled with a white population.

This Society comes to the just conclusion that the only way of restoring them to a condition of equality, is to return them to their native land, where they can be free and not subject to the baleful influence of prejudice.

Another circumstance which recommends this Society to favor, is, that their mode of redressing the wrong which it is admitted has been done to the African race, has a peculiar correspondence to that wrong.

The sons of Africa were cruelly torn from their native land and brought here to a state of slavery. They are returned again to the land of their birth, to a state of freedom.

But what recommends this society most strongly to me, is that so many benevolent objects are promoted by one operation. When there are so many calls for charitable purposes, it is important that we should economize, and make our contributions go as far as possible.

The interests of humanity require that the colored race in this country should be placed in a better condition; that the evils resulting from the mingling of different races should be removed: that the horrors of the slave trade should be terminated; and that the continent of Africa, so long sunk in barbarism, should receive the benefits of civilization and Christianity.

Colonization promotes all of these objects by a single process. Its effects upon the two first is too obvious to need discussion. But at the same time, it is calculated better than any other plan, to put an end to the slave trade. Let colonies be planted along the whole African coast, and they will cut off all supplies of slaves from the barbarous tribes in the interior. They will accomplish this result also by their indirect influence. They will furnish a market for the productions of the earth, and when the inhabitants of the interior find that they can procure merchandise by the results of industry as well as by the victories of war, they will learn to devote themselves to agriculture and

peace. Again, the obligation rests upon us to civilize and christianize this special abode of heathenism and barbarity.

Colonization presents the only feasible mode of doing this. The climate absolutely prevents the colonization of white persons there. The colored race can, by the force of sympathy, more easily exert a more efficacious influence upon the native tribes. The experiment has shown that Liberia and the other colonies on the coast, already exert a very extensive influence. For the truth of this, I appeal with confidence to my friend, Mr. Gurley, who has had the advantages of personal observation. Let colonies be planted on the whole line of the coast; let lines of steamers be established between New York and Liberia, and in a short time, the beneficial effects would be felt throughout the whole of that vast continent. Viewing the subject in this light it assumes a vast magnitude.

There is also much ground for encouragement. The character of the African mind gives well grounded hopes of success. It is of no importance to enquire whether there is, or is not, any inferiority in it. We have proof enough that there is no important distinction when placed in equally favorable circumstances. I think that experience and observation prove conclusively that the mind of the African more readily assimilates itself to that of our own race; it becomes more easily imbued with the views and principles that govern us, than that of the Asiatic. Hence we see that when they established a government in Liberia, they adopted ours as a model. The native tribes, too, are less under the control of long established superstitions, and more ready to abandon them.

Every effort made at the present day produces a greater effect than at any former period. The world has made greater progress within the last quarter of a century than in any century which preceded it.

What is there now to prevent this Society from placing colonies along the whole line of the African coast, and thereby suppressing forever the slave trade, and diffusing the benefits of civilization and Christianity throughout the whole of that wide continent? Doubtless colonists enough could be found. There is money enough to accomplish the object in a few years; it could be appropriated to this purpose as freely as to the building of railroads and steamers. All that is wanting is, that men of wealth should be

governed by the spirit of benevolence, and that the wants and merits of the Colonization Society should be duly appreciated.

The Rev. Mr. Orcutt presented the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted :

Resolved, That a union of all benevolent minds in the United States in the cause of the colonization, with their own consent, of our free people of color, in Liberia, will in the view of this Society, conduce greatly to the moral and intellectual elevation of those colonized, to the progress of voluntary and most beneficial emancipation, and to the greatest and best interests everywhere, of the African race.

Resolved, That the Legislature of this State, for its recent appropriation of one thousand dollars to this cause, is entitled to the gratitude of all the friends of this Society.

Resolved, That this Society fully concurs in the opinion expressed by the friends of the cause elsewhere, that the establishment of regular communication by steam or otherwise, between this country and Liberia is of high importance, meriting the immediate and favorable consideration and support of all those who feel an inter-

est in the great scheme of African colonization.

The following were chosen officers for the year ensuing :—

President BENJAMIN SILLIMAN, LL. D.

Vice Presidents

Rt. Rev. T. C. Browne I, D. D. LL. D.

Hon. Thomas S. Williams,

James Brewster, Esq.,

Hon. Ebenezer Jackson,

“ John H. Brockway,

“ Thomas B. Butler,

“ Ralph I. Ingersoll,

“ Thomas W. Williams,

“ Origen S. Seymour,

“ Tannus Backus.

Corresponding Secretary—Rev. J. Orcutt.

Recording Secretary—Rev. William W. Turner.

Treasurer—Charles Seymour, Esq.

Board of Managers.

Rev. N. S. Wheaton, D. D.; James B.

Hosmer, Esq.; Hon. A. Blackman; Hon.

Harry White; H. Huntington, Esq.;

Austin Dahvon, Esq.; Hon. Ebenezer

Flower; Calvin Day, Esq.; Frederick

Croswell, Esq.; Wm. S. Chanley, Esq.;

Timothy Bishop, Esq.; H. H. Barbour,

Esq.; Cyprian Wilcox, Esq.; Seth Terry,

Esq.

Philadelphia Annual Conference.

Report of the Committee on Colonization adopted at the Session at Reading, March, 1854.

THE Committee enter with pleasure to the increasing interest taken in the colonization and evangelization of Africa, especially its Western coast by the American churches and people. It is very evident that this enterprise is gaining every year greater favor throughout the entire country. The Republic of Liberia has already taken an honorable position among the nations of the earth. its commerce is increasing, its government is well organized, its resources are rapidly developing, its citizens are contented, orderly and prosperous, and every year's experience demonstrates that the christianized black man will there find a home, and may there work out a

glorious destiny. The visit of one of our respected Bishops to this portion of Africa, and his flattering report of its condition have greatly awakened the interest of our own people in the cause of colonization, and have doubtless prepared them to co-operate still more earnestly in carrying out its purposes. During the year 1853 the American Colonization Society sent out 783 emigrants, being 117 more than were sent the preceding year. Many of them were liberated slaves, others had purchased their freedom, or had received the purchase money from friends; others were from the free states. These emigrants were mostly of a superior character, and will form a valuable accession to the population of Liberia. When we consider that the 10,000 civilized inhabitants of this

republic control a native population of 200,000 residing within their borders; that they have checked and almost entirely suppressed the slave trade, and that they are united by the closest ties of amity with christian people of the United States, we cannot but feel under the most imperative obligation to support and sustain them. Liberia is destined to be the rallying point for the operations of Christianity in Western Africa: nay, it is already such a point. It is a centre from which the blessed light and the healing influences of our religion will stream out upon these poor benighted men who are still "led captive by the Devil at his will." Already missionary operations are striking onward towards the heart of this mighty continent and are seeking for locations in its more salubrious regions. Civilization has flowed from Africa—through Egypt, at its outlet—to Europe, and from Europe to America, and seems destined in the providence of God to flow back from Europe and America to Africa again. But we wish to see it a christian civilization; it is already such, it can spread only as such, and to shed it onward, let all hearts and hands be joined.

The Committee learn that the

Pennsylvania Colonization Society have an additional agent, to visit the various evangelical churches and to present to their congregations the interests of this cause. This Society has successfully enlarged its operations during the year 1853 and contemplates still other additions to its works of benevolence during the present year, which we leave to be explained by their efficient Corresponding Secretary, Rev. J. M. Pease.

The Committee beg leave to offer the following resolutions:

Resolved, That we entirely approve of the objects and efforts of the American Colonization Society; and that we learn with pleasure of its enlarged and increasingly successful operations during the past year.

Resolved, That we will cordially co-operate with the executive officer of the Pennsylvania Colonization Society, the Rev. J. Morris Pease, and its agents, and that we bespeak for them and their mission a favorable reception from our churches and congregations.

Resolved, That we will also co-operate with the Delaware, Maryland and Virginia Colonization Societies, in those portions of Conference which lie within the boundaries of those States.

P. COOMBE, *Secretary*.

Special Appeal for Funds—Liberal Responses from our Friends.

IN the early part of August, we issued the following special appeal for funds:

The Rev. T. D. Herndon, wife and two sisters, of Fauquier County, Va., have *forty-eight slaves*, whom they want to send to Liberia in our next vessel—the first November. They form one family. Several of them can read, some can write, and one-third of them are professors of religion.—The oldest is sixty-six. Thirty-four of them are under thirty, and seventeen are under twelve. They are industrious, intelligent, and anxious to go to Liberia.

There are *eight* free persons connected

with them by marriage, and *seven* slaves belonging to other persons, who propose to set them free, if they can be sent to Liberia with their friends.

Mr. Thaddeus Herndon has a family, a man and his wife, with six children, of excellent character, whom he wants to send with the others: thus making in all *seventy-one* persons, of whom *sixty-three* are *slaves*. Their owners are unable to give them anything beside their *freedom* and an *outfit*. It will require \$60 each to send them to Liberia, and support them six months. We have no funds, at present, which we can spare for this purpose. Un-

less, therefore, we can raise, by some special effort, \$4,260, these people cannot be sent, but must remain in slavery.

To raise this money, we propose to get 426 of our friends to give us \$10 each.—We send to each one of them a copy of this statement, and we hope for an *immediate* answer. We are persuaded that they will consider it a privilege to give *ten dollars* for an object like this; and we shall be greatly disappointed if we come short of the whole amount. We hope to receive it in season to publish a list of the donors in the September number of the Repository, so that we may have ample time to get the people ready.

In response to this appeal, we have received many interesting and encouraging letters from our friends; from some of which we make the following extracts, as specimens of the manner in which the appeal has been met by many of those to whom the circular was sent. The perusal of these letters has afforded us great satisfaction and encouragement; and we doubt not that the extracts here given will be interesting to our readers:

"It gives me great pleasure to be one of the contributors of ten dollars, in a cause of such humanity; and one, too, in which you deserve much thanks from the American people for the zeal and enterprise in which you have engaged in it. Therefore, my mite is given most cheerfully, with my best wishes for the success of the Colonization Society."

"I have received your statement in relation to the seventy-one persons intended to be sent to Liberia, and I forthwith avail myself of the 'privilege to give ten dollars for an object like this.'"

"We have great pleasure in contributing to this object; and we trust that enough others may esteem it a 'privilege to give ten dollars for an object like this.'"

"Thine of the 1st inst. came to hand this morning: and in compliance with the request therein contained, I herewith forward thee ten dollars, with the hope that the noble object for which it is intended may be successfully carried out."

"Wishing yourself and the cause you represent the best of blessings from above, I inclose ten dollars, to be appropriated as stated in your circular."

"I take pleasure in inclosing you ten dollars for the object named in your circular."

"I beg leave to inclose my check for twenty-five dollars to be appropriated towards the object named by you. Should you fail to accomplish the object named, then place the amount to credit of your general fund. What I give I give freely."

"I embrace with pleasure the opportunity of doing a little in so good a cause.—Inclosed you will please find ten dollars, with the best wishes of—"

"It is gratifying to my feelings to be thus called upon to bear some humble part in this noble enterprise. I would to God my means were as large as the desire; I would then monopolize the entire happiness arising from the performance of one such christian duty, and admit no other participant, than the grateful hearts of the immediate recipients."

"I have received your circular letter; and thinking well of the object, I inclose to you forty dollars to be applied to the purpose therein named."

"It is with more than ordinary satisfaction that I comply with your request contained in yours of the 1st inst. A friend of mine, to whom I showed the letter, handed me ten dollars, requesting that I should forward it for the same object.—You will therefore find my check for twenty dollars. I shall deem it a privilege to be called upon again under like circumstances."

"I thank you sincerely for selecting me as one of the four hundred and twenty-six persons named in your circular, and hasten to comply with your request by inclosing the amount asked. I can assure you, my dear sir, that I never in my life made a contribution for an object of benevolence which gave me more pleasure."

"Having felt a deep interest in your Society since its formation, I could not bear to send you my mite by itself, not wishing to be selfish, and so I handed the circular to a number of my friends, and they entered heartily into the spirit of it, and contributed as below. Please receive inclosed my check for two hundred and fifteen dollars."

"I am much interested in the statement

you have made in reference to these colored people, and I think it is a proper and desirable occasion on which to bestow the sum of one hundred dollars, for which I inclose my check, payable to your order. I do not doubt, my dear sir, that your appeal will be responded to to the full extent of your want for this special object, and may the Lord speed you in the good work to which he has called you."

"It gives me great pleasure to respond to your request, and to inclose the amount, ten dollars, to aid in the accomplishment of the object designated in your circular, which I deem of great importance. Should you come short of the sum wanted, you can rely on me for ten dollars more."

"To promote so desirable an object as the liberating and colonizing so great a number, at such a small outlay to those aiding the enterprise, should be responded to by every friend of the colored man."

"With pleasure I inclose you ten dollars: and, if at all, if that is not enough, send again, and I will try to double it."

"I herewith inclose ten dollars, feeling it to be a privilege that I have it in my power to aid in so benevolent a work."

"I am very glad to respond to your request for ten dollars in aid of so laudable an object."

"It gives me great pleasure to comply with your request, and send you ten dollars for this object: and you may well be disappointed if any to whom you send the communication are unwilling to render their assistance."

"I inclose fifteen dollars, a small, but you may be assured, willing, gift. If, at any time, you will accept my mite, it will be freely given."

"The case you present is so humane and benevolent, that, in my opinion, every true friend of the black man should consider it a favor to contribute towards the object. To decline, would seem to prove us far behind the generous individuals who have offered to manumit the slaves on the terms mentioned in your letter."

"Not doubting that the other persons addressed will feel equal pleasure with myself in contributing their quota of the small sum required for accomplishing so

great an object, and hoping that another opportunity for doing as much good, with so small an outlay, will soon be given, I am very truly yours."

"I received your statement, and cheerfully aid you in your effort to liberate so many slaves. Should any of your friends fail to respond to this, your call, I shall be most happy to assist in supplying any deficiency."

"With this I hand you check for forty dollars—twenty dollars for ——— and the same amount for myself. We are afraid your 426 friends might not all respond to the call, though we trust you may not be disappointed."

"My manual labor gives me a little more than a maintenance:—that little I am desirous of dividing among religious and charitable institutions. I inclose ten dollars, with the hope that all others to whom you have sent circulars will promptly comply with your request."

"In aid of the object therein set forth, you may draw upon me at sight for fifty dollars as the amount of my contribution."

"I have the gratification of inclosing twenty dollars, (ten of which is from my sister,) to aid in making up the necessary sum for the transportation of those colored people, whose owners have been so kind as to grant them their liberty."

"It gives me pleasure to be able to contribute to a benevolent object like this, and I hereby inclose you a check for sixty dollars."

"I inclose thirty dollars for self and friends to aid in sending the slaves mentioned in your letter to Liberia."

"I most cheerfully send you a check for twenty dollars, being two contributions for the highly laudable object which you have in view—one for myself and another for my wife, who joins me in the good work."

"I respond to your circular, and have the pleasure of adding the names of two of my friends."

I most cheerfully, as matter of duty, contribute my mite to so laudable an object, and now send you my check for twenty dollars, ten of which you may

regard as coming from my wife, and the other ten from myself."

"It affords me very great pleasure to comply with your request. I therefore inclose ten dollars. If there should be delay in sending in the contributions, I shall be happy to enclose a like sum again, if necessary."

"We take pleasure in acceding to your request, and herein inclose our check for ten dollars. Should you fail in making up the necessary amount, drop us a line, and we will do something further to aid you."

"In answer to your circular of the 1st inst., I beg leave to say I have presented your petition to some of my friends, one in particular, the Rev. Mr. ———, who presented me with fifty dollars in the name of his Church—the balance, \$25, you can give me credit for, and draw on the house of ——— for \$75."

"It is with pleasure that I respond to your circular, and send my ten dollars; and I will most cheerfully add to it another ten if the whole amount is not raised."

Your circular addressed to ——— was received by me, and I inclose herein, in response thereto, draft for fifty dollars, the amount having been contributed by a few friends to the cause, and for the object of your appeal."

"I have the pleasure to inclose, for the object named in your circular, ten dollars on my own account and five dollars on behalf of my mother. I trust the response on behalf of an object so humane may be general. The cause of African Colonization commands my warmest interest and sympathy as one of the noblest schemes of Christian benevolence which now presents itself to the people of this Republic and to the world."

"I respond to your note, with my check here inclosed for \$70, which amount has been contributed, with the most generous feelings, by the names mentioned underneath. This communication is made to you by the hand of my daughter on account of the loss of my sight."

"Your letter of the 9th inst., directed to me at Philadelphia, was forwarded, and received by me here. I avail myself of

my being at this summer retreat, to apply to such visitors as I thought would be most likely to aid in the humane work to which you ask my assistance, and succeeded in obtaining from them \$40, as will be seen in the enclosed list, which, together with \$50, contributed by myself and family, make up the sum of \$130, for which I send you inclosed a check, payable to your order."

"I received your communication, and was somewhat surprised, though not displeased, that so humble an individual as myself should be invited to aid in the good work of giving freedom to any who are in bondage. My means are limited, but I send you ten dollars, to be used in sending them to Liberia; trusting in that kind Providence which has hitherto kept me from want, and enabled me to do something for benevolent objects."

"Permit me to assure you that it will afford peculiar satisfaction to appropriate \$60 in aid of the cause for which you plead."

"Inclosed is ten dollars as desired. The cause of colonization has my warmest sympathies. I regard it as the greatest and most potent of missionary societies."

"Your circular addressed to my mother-in-law, Mrs. ———, was duly received by her family. It issued too late to meet her eye: before its date, she was cold in death. Those who survive her know with what alacrity she would have responded to your appeal, and they take a sad pleasure in contributing to an object in which she ever manifested a lively interest—I inclose you forty dollars toward the object mentioned in your circular."

[Five dollars more were subsequently received from another member of the family—a daughter of the deceased.]

We might greatly extend these extracts, as nearly all the numerous letters we have received convey similar expressions of interest in the object of the appeal, and in the success of our enterprise. Indeed, all the donations seem to have been made with a hearty good will; and many to whom we sent the circular, not content with contributing themselves, received donations from their friends, to accompany

their own. We cannot, however, close without another extract—from a letter received from a gentleman in Buffalo, N. Y., and which is as follows:—

"I sincerely hope that the plan you have adopted may prove successful. I have, however, a proposition to make, to wit, that if you will raise the sum named in the manner you propose, then I will be one of four to give an equal amount, provided three other individuals can be found who will each give one fourth, (\$1,065,) or, I will be one of three, provided two other individuals can be found who will each give one third, (\$1,420,) which would put that amount into the Treasury of the Society; and at the same time, I will give my influence to further the object set forth in the circular. If what I propose cannot be accomplished, you may rely on me for one hundred and twenty dollars in furtherance of the object of your circular."

We confidently hope that two or three of the friends of this Society will accede to the proposition of this gentleman; and thus place an amount of funds in our treasury, which will greatly aid us in our present time of need.

The following are the donations received in answer to our appeal, so far as heard from, to the present date—(August 28.) Those that may be received hereafter shall appear in our next number.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Washington City—R. Farnham, James C. McGuire, Hudson Taylor, W. M. Morrison, each \$10:—total \$40.

MARYLAND.

Baltimore—John H. B. Latrobe, \$20.

VIRGINIA.

Fluvanna Co.—Gen. John H. Cocke, \$10.

Fredricksburgh—Dr. J. C. Minor, \$10.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Philadelphia—Hon. Edward Coles, wife and three children, \$50; Joseph D. Brown and friends, \$30; Rev. J. Morris Pease, Hugh Campbell, George R. Kellogg, Richard Ashhurst, Jos. H. Hildeburn, Joseph Harrison, Mrs. Harrison, Cash, John P. Crozer, William Z. Helfenstuen, H. J. Williams, Archibald Robertson, Richard Price, Samuel H. Perkins, C. E. Spangler, Dr. T. E. Beesley, Thomas Fleming, H. Bridport, each \$10; a young lady, by H. Bridport, \$5:—total \$265.

Chambersburg—Hon. G. Chambers, \$10.

Reading—H. H. Muhlenburg, \$60.

Lancaster—Catharine Yeates, Miss Yeates, each \$10.

Easton—Thomas McKeen, A. McCoy, Jacob Wagener, Rev. John Vanderveer, D. D., Mrs. Mary E. Cooper, each \$10:—total \$50.

York—Samuel Small, \$10.

Carlisle—James Hamilton, \$10.

Milton—W. C. Lawson, Mrs. Margaret Sanderson, each \$10.

Danville—W. C. Grier, W. Jennison, Mrs. Jane Montgomery, each \$10:—total \$30.

Pittsburgh—Kramer & Rahn, Joseph H. Hill, Mrs. H. Denny, L. R. Livingston, Robert Beer, each \$10:—total \$50.

Shirleysburg—John Brewster, \$10.

Athens—Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Perkins, \$10.

Beaver—David Agnew, \$10.

Getysburg—Rev. S. S. Schmucker, D. D., \$10.

Harrisburg—Hon. John J. Pearson, \$10.

Wilkesbarre—Children of Mrs. Sarah H. Butler, deceased, in her name, \$10; Mrs. Henry M. Fuller, \$10; Mrs. Andrew J. McClintock, \$8; Mrs. Susan Donance, Mrs. Harrison Wright, Miss Ellen E. Butler, each \$5; Mrs. Louisa Eno, \$2:—total \$45.

New London—Collection by Rev. R. P. DuBois, \$20.

Erie—E. Marvin, \$10.

Cochranville—Presbyterian Congregation of Fagg's Manor, by Rev. Alfred Hamilton, \$11.

NEW JERSEY.

New Jersey—G. W. Gregory, W. Toler, each \$10, by Hon. Edward Coles.

Schooley's Mountain—E. Marsh, \$10, and two visitors, each \$5, by Hon. E. Coles.

Newark—J. C. Garthwait, \$10.

Pitt's Grove—Collection by Rev. G. W. Janvier, \$10.

Bridgeton—Hon. L. Q. C. Elmer, \$10.

Freehold—Mrs. Sarah T. Roy, \$10.

Ringers—A few friends, by Rev. J. Kirkpatrick, \$18.

NEW YORK.

New York City—Henry Young, \$100; H. K. Corning, \$50; A. M. Treadwell, (by A. S. Marvin,) \$50; George W. Sampson, C. P. Baldwin, Charles J. Starr, each \$20; H. J. Baker & Bro., (by A. S. Marvin,) \$20; A. S. Marvin, M. Hirschfeld, Jessup & Childs, E. A. Graves, J. P. Wallace, Cash, (Mr. A.), A. P. Halsey, O. G. Corbett, Cash, (C. M.), Charles St. John, J. Troupe, and Scoville Manuf. Co., each \$10, by A. S. Marvin; H. Shipman, R. Sears, William E. Shepard, W. N. Birch, and

William Orgill, each \$5, by A. S. Marvin; H. H. Elliott, D. H. Nevins, William Fullerton, Frederick J. Betts, S. J. Beebe, Jasner Corning, each \$10; P. W. Engs, Lora Nash, and John N. Wyckoff, each \$10, by P. W. Engs; William Curtis Noyes, Ira Bliss, J. M. Bradhurst, Mrs. E. Bradhurst, George Mather, Henry A. DuBois, H. B. H., Goodhue & Co., S. Cambreling, Thomas Napier, R. Sprague, H. S. Terbell, Henry Beadel, each \$10; John B. James, U. J. Smith, P. Nailor, and J. A. Robertson, each \$10, by Hon. Edward Coles; A. R. Wetmore, William M. Halsted, P. S. Van Rensselaer, each \$10:—total \$715.

Bedford—Hon. William Jay, \$10.

White Lake—Mrs. Girard, R. Haines, G. R., David Codwise, W. W. Chester, and Cornelius Baker, each \$10, by Thos. Napier:—total \$60.

Tarrytown—Capt. N. Cobb, \$20; Henry Sheldon, \$10.

Binghampton—Cyrus Strong, \$10.

West Chester—Capt. E. Hawkins, \$10.

Hempstead—Rev. N. C. Lock, \$15.

Honeoye—Mrs. L. Stevens & friends, \$20.

Niagara Falls—Albert A. Porter, \$50.

Brooklyn—Rev. Mr. Briggs' Church, by the Pastor, through Robert L. Lane, \$50; Robert L. Lane, \$25; C. L. Mitchell, Van Brunt Wyckoff, John D. McKenzie, Hosea Webster, Henry E. Pierrepont, F. T. Peet, Mrs. L., William Halsey, Mrs. Anna M. Rosenbaum, each \$10:—total \$165.

Albany—Thomas W. Olcott, James C. Kennedy, S. P. Jermain, John N. L. Pruyn, R. Boyd, each \$10:—total \$50.

Frondia—H. J. Miner, \$10.

Owego—George J. Pumpelly, \$10.

Troy—D. T. Vail and friends, \$60; J. H. Willard, \$10.

Onondaga—Charles D. Easton, \$10.

Vienna—Joseph Fulton, \$10.

Riverhead—William Jagger, \$10.

Pierrepont Manor—W. C. Pierrepont, \$10.

West Troy—Major T. T. S. Laidley, Martin Witbeck, each \$10.

Geneva—H. Dwight, \$10.

Poughkeepsie—Thomas L. Davis, S. M. Buckingham, each \$10; Mrs. P. Buckingham, \$5:—total \$25.

Utica—Thomas E. Clark, H. H. Smith, George W. Wood, T. H. Wood, each \$10:—total \$40.

Jewett—Ezra Pratt, Lucius North, ea. \$10.

Cazenovia—J. D. Ledyard, \$10.

Lockport—George W. Merchant, \$10.

New Hamburg—Mrs. S. Sheafe, \$10.

Coxsackie—Roswell Reed, Hon. P. H. Silvester, each \$10.

Sag Harbor—Charles Thos. Dering, \$10.

Chazy—Mrs. Anna Hubbell, \$5.

Waterford—J. Knickerbocker, \$10.

Sackett's Harbor—Mrs. Harriet Brewster, \$10.

Owego—Delos DeWolf, J. B. Pe field, Samuel B. Johnson, L. Wright, Alan Bronson, each \$10; G. H. McWhorter, and others, \$22:—total \$72.

Syracuse—B. Davis Noxon, H. Loomis, each \$10.

Malden—Giles Isham, \$10.

Buffalo—C. K. Remington, \$15; Henry W. Rogers, G. B. Rich, each \$10:—total \$35.

Trumansburg—Herman Camp, \$10.

Sing Sing—Mrs. M. Churchill, \$10.

Peekskill—Hon. William Nelson, Mrs. Nelson, George M. Dayton, Truman Minor, Dr. James Brewer, Solomon Hanford and brother, Thomas Southard, Joshua T. Jones, each \$10, and Edward Wells, D. L. Seymour, James Brown, each \$5, and Mrs. Mary Knapp, \$3; by Hon. W. Nelson:—total \$98.

Croton Falls—Thomas R. Lee, \$10.

Rome—G. R. Thomas, \$10.

Rochester—T. H. Rochester, S. P. Ely, Eben Ely, each \$10:—total \$30.

South Pekin—S. K. J. Chesbrough, \$10.

CONNECTICUT.

New Haven—William Bostwick, James Brewster, W. S. Charuley, T. Sherman, each \$10:—total \$40.

Hartford—David Watkinson, H. Huntington, James B. Hosmer, each \$10:—total \$30.

New London—Hon. T. W. Williams, H. P. Haven, Thomas Fitch, each \$10:—total \$30.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Boston—Abner Kingman, \$40; C. W. C., \$25; estate of T. B. Wales, (by N. H. Emmons,) \$20; Francis C. Lowell, \$20; Jacob Bancroft, Edward D. Peters, George B. Upton, Benjamin Sewall, Moses Day, Charles T. Hubbard, Moses Sewall, Pe'er Harvey, Henry Lyon, Addison Gage, Timothy T. Sawyer, Tucker, Newton & Mills, William R. Robeson, Charles Stoddard, J. S. Levering, John C. Proctor, Rev. N. L. Frothingham, D. D., N. H. Emmons, T. B. Wales, George W. Wales (by T. B. Wales,) Mrs. A. Abbe, Nahum Tones, each \$10; Pliny Cutler, N. Harris, A. G. Peck, Friend, Francis Fisher, each \$10, and J. S. Tyler, J. S. Jenness, each \$5, by Pliny Cutler; John Gove, H. S. Chase, Julius A. Palmer, Hon. Thomas G. Cary, Thomas Wigglesworth, Henry R. Coburn, Hon. Daniel Safford, George

H. Kuhn, Edm. Munroe, Jonathan French, William T. Glidden, J. M. S. Williams, C. P. C., each \$10; Mrs. Abigail Loring, Miss Abby M. Loring, and Mrs. Cornelia W. Thompson, each \$10, by Miss A. M. Loring; Dr. William R. Lawrence, Frederick Jones, M. Grant, H. Newman, Friend, each \$10:—total \$595.

Salem—John Dike, George Peabody, M. S., Rev. S. M. Worcester, D. D., Gardiner Howland Shaw, Henry Whipple and others, each \$10:—total \$60.

Charlestown—Charles Stowell and others, \$10.

Inverness—Mrs. B. H. Ponchard, Samuel Farrar, Mrs. Abigail D. Newman, Dr. Eastman Sanborn, John Aiken, each \$10:—total \$50.

Newburyport—Edward S. Rand, Micajah Lamb, each \$10.

Wilmington—William Kendall, \$10.

Bedford—George Johnson, Miss B. E. Lovjoy, each \$10.

Worcester—P. L. Moen, Ichabod Washburn, each \$10; John A. Dana, Stephen Sawyer, each \$5:—total \$30.

Granby—Samuel Ayres, \$10; R. R. Eastman and others, \$10.

Medford—Mrs. R. H. Crane, \$10.

Leicester—Jos. A. Denny, \$10.

Newton Centre—Luther Paul, \$10.

Springfield—Francis Brewer, \$10.

Haverhill—Miss Lydia White, David Marsh, each \$10.

Andover—Luke Sweetser, \$10.

Fall River—Richard Borden, Dr. N. Durfee, each \$10.

Lee—Eli Bradley, \$10.

Waltham—Henry Timmins, \$10.

Williamsburg—Daniel Collins, \$5.

Lowell—William A. Burke, \$10.

Northampton—Henry Bright, \$10.

Beverly—Mrs. Sarah Hooper, James Brian, Peter Homan, 2d, each \$10:—total \$30.

Harvard—Mrs. M. B. Blanchard, \$60; Reuben Whitcomb, \$10.

Falmouth—Miss Harriet S. Jenkins, \$10.

New Bedford—George Howland, Jr., William W. Swan, Charles W. Morgan, Francis Hathaway, James Arnold, T. Mandell, Edward M. H. Robinson, each \$10:—total \$70.

MAINE.

New Sharon—Friends, by Samuel Mason, \$10.

INDIANA.

Crawfordsville—Prof. Caleb Mills, \$10.

From the above statement it will be seen that we have already received \$3869.—We did hope to have received the whole

\$4,260 in time to have acknowledged it all in this number—but as we are obliged to go to press a few days before the day of publication, (the 1st,) and as many of our friends were not at home when our circular was sent, we are yet somewhat short of the whole amount. But we are well assured that it will all come—and we have notified the people to get ready, as we will certainly send them in our next vessel.

To our friends who have come so generously to our help, we tender our warmest thanks! May Heaven's richest blessing rest upon them.

It will be seen that many of our friends have sent us *much more* than we asked them for—One person for example instead of ten, gave us one hundred dollars! Another showed the appeal to some of his friends, and sent us two hundred and fifteen dollars! And others according to the statement—so that if all the 426 persons respond, as we have reason to believe they will, it will put into our treasury more than the \$4,260! In which case we shall ask the donors for permission to apply it to help us to send several other families whom their owners offer to us, to sail this fall, if we can raise the means to pay their expenses: One family of seventeen persons in Georgia: One family of six, and another of thirteen persons in North Carolina: One family of ten, and another of eight, and another of four persons in Virginia—making in all *fifty eight* persons who are anxious to go, and whose going depends upon our being able to raise the money to send them. We earnestly hope, therefore, that our friends will not hesitate to respond to our appeal, under the impression that their money is not needed! It is all, and more than all, needed! And so pressing is the case of many of these people that we shall probably be obliged to issue another extra appeal in their behalf.

The Missionary Work in Africa—Death of White Missionaries.

Believing as we do, in the Bible as the word of God, we cannot doubt that it is the design of the great Author of our holy Christianity that its sublime precepts shall be known, and its benign influences felt, in every part of the heathen world, as well as in those more highly favored lands in which the light of the lamp of life and salvation is now shining; and recognising, as we do, the benighted aborigines of Africa as entitled to share in the benefits and blessings which Christianity confers on the human family, and as having peculiar claims on our sympathy and charity, we cannot but admire that noble heroism which prompts the self-sacrificing missionary of the Cross, whether white or colored, to forsake the endearments of his native land, to toil, to suffer, and perchance to die, for the moral elevation and the eternal welfare of the degraded inhabitants of that dark land. And while we believe that God intends that the moral and intellectual elevation of the benighted tribes of Africa, is to be effected chiefly by her own returning civilized and christian children, by the influence and example of colored immigrants and teachers from this side of the Atlantic, carrying with them and introducing among the ignorant and degraded natives, habits of civilized life, and the gospel of salvation,—hence our devotion to the colonization enterprise: yet we would not discourage that feeling of sympathy and universal benevolence which prompts some of our white countrymen and country-women to peril their lives in the missionary work in that land. But while we rejoice in the success that has attended the labors of white missionaries, as well as colored, we are oppressed with feelings of sadness in consideration of the fact that so many have fallen so soon after having entered on their “work and labor of love.”

While residing in Liberia, it was the melancholy privilege of the writer to watch at the bedside of several dying missionaries, under deeply affecting circumstances, in one instance, within three days after the arrival of the missionary on the African coast,—the Rev. W. G. Crocker, who, in company with his pious and amiable wife, and the Rev. Mr. Bushnell and Rev. Mr. Campbell, (the latter of whom died in a few weeks,) arrived at Monrovia, Saturday, the 24th February, 1844—preached Sunday afternoon, and the following evening breathed his last, leaving his deeply afflicted wife (the subject of the following obituary notice) oppressed by a weight of grief almost too great for her frail constitution. And yet she resolved not to abandon the work she had come to try to perform; but with firmness of purpose, and unwavering trust in God, who, she believed, had, in the order of his providence, called her to the work, she resolved to try to live and labor for the good of the degraded children of Africa. And though she too was frequently the subject of great physical suffering, during the following two years, she could not be prevailed on to abandon the work, until she had become entirely incapacitated to labor longer; and even then, only in view of the hope of being sufficiently restored to health, to resume her labors in Africa at some future day. Those labors she did resume; but within less than a year after her return, her lifeless form was laid beside the remains of her departed husband in the silent grave yard, in the shade of the spreading palm, with the sound of ocean surf for her funeral dirge. And there, in that secluded city of the dead, where repose the remains of Cox and Wright and Barton and Williams and other devoted missionaries, she awaits the sound of the Archangel’s trump, to summon her to life again—a life not of toil and

suffering—not of lonely exile in a foreign heathen land—not of anxious care and painful watching, but of uninterrupted joy and unending felicity.

Many faithful missionaries have thus, within a few years or months or weeks, laid down their lives for the good of the inhabitants of that distant land, and perhaps many more white as well as colored laborers will fall at their posts before Ethiopia shall have fully stretched out her hands unto God. But in the language of one of the sleepers in Monrovia graveyard, "Though thousands fall, Africa must not be given up."

(From the Missionary Magazine.)

OBITUARY OF MRS. MARY B. CROCKER.

Died at Monrovia, West Africa, Nov. 24, 1853, Mrs. Mary B. Crocker, widow of Rev. William G. Crocker, aged 35. Mrs. C. was a native of Portland, Me., and granddaughter of Deacon Thomas Beck, who for thirty years faithfully fulfilled the duties of his office in the Federal Street Baptist church in that city. She was naturally of a bright, ardent temperament, full of vivacity and sprightliness, which, together with a heart teeming with benevolence, and a disposition uncommonly cheerful and affectionate, fitted her to shine in almost any circle.

At the age of 16, she became the subject of renewing grace, was baptized at Portland by Rev. T. O. Lincoln, and from that time was ever a rich ornament in the church of Christ. Whether at home or among the heathen, she ever found her element in missionary labor. The poor Bassas had long known her as their friend, before she ever saw Mr. Crocker. And when by a sudden stroke, this beloved companion was removed from her, ere they reached their destined station, she could not be persuaded by the captain to return with him to America. "No," said she, "I have laid myself upon the altar of the Lord, and the remnant of my days shall be devoted to the cause of the poor benighted Bassas."

During the two years she remained in Africa, she suffered severely from fever, and was twice brought to the very gates of death. Yet she was ever patient and cheerful, laboring most assiduously in her missionary work, particularly among those of her own sex. So that notwithstanding her feeble health, she was able to render invaluable assistance to the mission, and

greatly endeared herself to the natives as well as to her missionary associates.

No persuasion could induce her to quit her post, so long as she could do any thing for Africa. And when she at last embarked in so feeble a state of health as to leave scarcely any hope that she would live to reach America, she would by no means consent to have Mrs. Clark accompany her, preferring, sick as she was, to cross the Atlantic without a female attendant, rather than have any missionary labor suspended on her account. She took with her, however, Kmango, or John K. Wesley, a native youth, on whom her missionary labors were continued during their passage, resulting, under the blessing of God, in the enlightening of his mind and the conversion of his soul.

On her return to this country, she declined any aid from the Board, and even took upon herself, with such assistance as she received from the private contributions of friends, the whole expense of Kmango during his two years' residence in this country. All this was done so cheerfully and quietly, that none but her most intimate friends knew any thing of the constant personal sacrifice which she thus incurred. Her private patrimony had been long since gone. Her self denying husband had bequeathed her nothing but his prayers; and all the spoils she brought home from Africa were a constitution enfeebled by diseases, and a heart too deeply sympathizing with the heathen, to be willing that one cent which had been contributed for their benefit should be appropriated to herself.

Her trust was emphatically in God. Anxious only to be about her Master's work, she cheerfully left it with him to supply her returning wants. And often has she said with a smile, particularly while bearing the whole expenses of Kmango, "God never forgets me. Pay-day has never yet come, without finding me in possession of means with which to meet my bills; though help often comes in a way altogether unexpected, and sometimes at the very last hour."

From the moment that her health would warrant such a thought, she began to look with longing eyes towards Africa. Yet she was no less a missionary at home. A niece, left motherless in infancy, found in her more than a mother's care. To the widowed mother of her departed husband, she was all that Ruth was to Naomi. In the church of which she was a member, her labors were invaluable; and among the poor and outcasts generally she was, in all respects, a city missionary.

For the two last years that she was in this country, she sustained the office of Secretary to the General Benevolent Society in Newburyport; and, in the outskirts of that city, she gathered a large Sabbath School from families which never attended public worship, fitted them with clothing and books, instructed them at her own house on week-evenings, followed them with religious instruction to their own homes, and had the pleasure not only of seeing them become as orderly and serious as any school in the city, but also of witnessing their rapid improvement in knowledge, and, in several cases, of rejoicing over their hopeful conversion. She never wanted for means, with which to carry on these pious labors. For all who knew her were sure that whatever was placed at her disposal would be most wisely appropriated; and that it mattered nothing, whether their money were given to her, or her work.

But her eyes had seen the heathen in their degradation, and as soon as a way was open for her return to Africa, she felt that the call was imperative. Those who tried to dissuade her from going, on the ground that she could not be spared from the position she already occupied, and that her life was too valuable to be thrown away in a climate which had well nigh proved fatal to her, found her immovably fixed in her purpose. "As to my missionary work here," said she, "there are christians enough in this city who ought to do it; and the church has members enough who ought to fill my place there. The strongest ties are those which bind me to my mother and little M. E. But He who bids me go will see to them. He will never forsake mother Crocker in her old age, nor suffer her to go down friendless to the grave. As to the dear child, she has been trained thus far in His fear. I leave her in a christian land and with a faithful God. I think I cannot have mistaken the call of duty. And even should my life be shortened by it, I consider one year's labor in Africa worth more than six in America."

While on her way the second time to Africa, she writes, "I think I have counted the cost, and it is not a trifling thing to part with all the heart's loved ones. But I have done it for the sake of the gospel. And now I can leave them, and my un-

worthy, guilty self in the hands of a sovereign God. I go forward, not knowing the things that shall befall me there. But I go with the confident expectation that the Most High will be with me; and, whether I live and suffer, or soon lie down in death, that he will guide me by his counsel, and afterwards receive me to glory."

She was received at the mission with great joy, and at once commenced a school of female adults, together with various other missionary labors. But many months had not passed, before she was again prostrated by disease, from which she suffered most intensely. Still, she could not think of return, but devoted all the little strength she had to the prosecution of her work, till she found herself utterly unable to do more.

Finding herself rapidly sinking, she left Bassa Nov. 10, and reached Monrovia on the 11th, intending to proceed home by the way of London. But the steamer had left, twelve hours before her arrival. Her strength failed so fast that she soon gave up all hope of proceeding farther, and quietly awaited her last change. Mrs. Vonbrunn, the wife of one of the native preachers, had accompanied her thus far, and was with her till the last. To her she often expressed her great joy that, after living so long in America, she had again been permitted to visit Africa, and find her last resting place beside her dear husband. "My prayer is answered," she would say; "I am satisfied; my eyes have seen the mission-house, and all the native people. I have talked to them about God, and now I am willing to go to my long and happy home. I must leave you, sister V., with this people, and in the hands of a good God. Do the best you can for them. Tell sister Clark not to forget you. I wish I could tell my friends how good you have been to me. God will bless you." Her distress was intense; yet she never complained. "All I want," she would say, "is rest in the arms of Jesus. Pray that I may have patience, and that I may be composed; for my time is short. Though I suffer, I shall soon be at rest." In this peaceful state of mind she continued, till the morning of Nov. 24th, when she sweetly slept in Jesus, and her remains were buried beside those of her departed husband.

A Visit to the City of Timbuctoo.

DR. BARTH, who is now travelling in the interior of Africa, entered the city of Timbuctoo on the 7th of September, 1853, after a tedious journey. He was escorted in

grand style by the brother of Sheikh-el Bahay, the ruling chief, accompanied by a splendid suite on foot and mounted on horses and camels. He was welcomed by

the people generally, though there was one faction not favorably disposed toward him, which wished his death, so that it was necessary for him to exercise great caution in his movements and intercourse. Fortunately, he had secured the friendship of the Sheik, under whose immediate protection he lived at his residence, and who had promised him a safe escort on his return to Sackau. The people of Timbuctoo are of so fanatical a disposition that the Sheik considered it advisable that Dr. Barth should assume the character of a messenger from the great Sultan of Stam-

boul. Dr. Barth describes the city of Timbuctoo as a pent up mass of closely packed houses. Its form is that of a triangle. The houses are mostly of clay and stone, many of them having handsome and tasteful fronts. He estimates the population of the city at 20,000 persons. It has long been famous as the head-quarters of the North African caravan trade, but Dr. Barth found its market to be of less extent than that of Kano, though the merchandize was of superior quality and of greater value.

[From the Colonization Herald.]

The Wyoming Annual Conference.

The committee on the subject of colonization having listened to the deeply interesting address of the Rev. J. M. Pease, Corresponding Secretary of the Pennsylvania Colonization Society, delivered to this body; and having paid much previous attention to the general subject, would express a strong conviction in favor of the cause which he so ably advocates. They feel great satisfaction in the belief that this cause is constantly gaining favor with the people throughout the entire country.

The Liberian Republic has already taken an honorable position among the nations of the earth, and is furnishing the clearest demonstration that the colored man is as capable of self-government as any other descendant of the common parent. Africa is his home, and to the land of his fathers he should be permitted to return. Were the sons and daughters of Ham, now in exile, to go back, properly educated and prepared, to their freedom and their country, the result would doubtless be beneficent beyond all calculation. That those who are already there are generally prosperous and happy, is now placed beyond the reach of reasonable doubt. If anything more were wanting to complete the evidence, the official visit of one of our own Bishops, in our colored brethren in Western Africa, most amply supplies the

deficiency. But we have neither time nor occasion for enlargement, and would simply submit the following resolutions for adoption by this conference:

Resolved, That we most cordially approve of the benevolent objects contemplated by the American Colonization Society, and its efficient auxiliary State Societies, and are therefore pleased to be assured of the increasing prosperity of the general cause, both in this country and in Africa.

Resolved, That we advise the colored people of our country, who are at liberty to do so, and especially the young and enterprising, to seek that freedom and that elevation in the land of their fathers, which are cruelly denied them in the land of their birth.

Resolved, That we recommend our people within the proper range of his official supervision, to co-operate with the Rev. Bro. Pease, and the Agents of the Pennsylvania Colonization Society in their efforts to promote the true practical interests in this great christian philanthropy.

Z. PADDOCK, }
GEO. PECK, } Com.
D. A. SHEPARD, }
GEO. P. PORTER, Sec'y.

Waverly, N. Y.,
June 26th, 1854.

Collections for the Vermont Colonization Society,

From April 29th to July 30th, 1854.

By Rev. W. Mitchell:—
Pittsford.—A. T. Reynolds, A. Hammond, each \$2; Friend, S. H. Kellogg, Abel Perfie d, John Stevens, Josiah Leonard, Amos Crippen, William Manly, A. Burdick, W. Barnard, H.

Simonds, E. H. Drury, C. T. Colburn, Asa Nurse, Mrs. H. H. Pike, Mrs. E. Hitchcock, Chapman Hitchcock, Charles Hitchcock, J. F. Maynard, H. T. Lathrop, Chester Granger, M. Johnson, Lewis

| | | | |
|---|-------|---|-------|
| White, Charles M. Winslow, Jeffrey Barnes, Isaac C. Wheat- on, J. M. Goodenough, Rev. C. Wacker, J. A. Randall, each \$1; J. A. Bogue, A. Leonard, Wm. B. Shaw, F. Burditt, J. Powers, L. S. Sheldon, G. B. Armington, Mrs. A. Harwood, Cyus Duke, Willard Hum- phrey, R. R. Drake, R. Burditt, Edmond Flagg, Mrs. Brazee, T. D. Hall, R. A. Loveland, A. Tiffany, each 50 cents; A. B. Litchfield, Miss Jane Clark, Mrs. C. T. Hingham, each 25 cents..... | 41 25 | B. Wheeler, H. Kingsley, Ira Butler, L. Bixby, E. June, V. & E. Ross, E. Dodge, A. G. Dana, S. B. Spalding, Miss E. A. Dana, Rev. C. A. Thomas, C. E. Tapey, Mrs. S. Parker, O. G. Dyer, D. Warren, each \$1; Friend, L. Pease, J. Estab- brook, Mrs. R. June, H. Rob- erts, D. O. Goodrich, each 50 cents; D. W. Paine, Miss M. Forbes, H. A. Hunt, E. N. Briggs, E. Cutis, L. Hyatt, A. S. Shertburn, A. B. Humbley, each 25 cents..... | 28 00 |
| <i>Manchester</i> — Z. Hard, Curtis Burton, each \$1..... | 2 00 | <i>Wahabury</i> — J. G. Stinson, \$50; Paul Dillingham, \$3; B. F. Goss, \$2; Amasa Prude, S. H. Stowell, Rev. C. C. Parker, Rev. A. Johnson, M. M. Knight, C. N. Arms, each \$1. | 41 00 |
| <i>Middlebury</i> — Peter Sharr, \$5; Rev. B. Labaree, \$3; H. Eaton, J. Warner, S. Swift, each \$2; J. W. Stewart, Z. Beckwith, Mrs. R. Wainwright, Mrs. J. Beckwith, Chester Umer, C. L. Allen, D. T. Church, J. S. Bashnell, W. H. Parker, E. R. Wright, Ira Stewart, G. N. Boardman, Ira Allen, Cash, G. S. Swift, Rev. T. A. Mer- rill, J. Brockway, Cash, H. Wileox, each \$1..... | 33 00 | <i>Stowe</i> — R. L. Perkins, \$3; Rev. J. A. Bent, \$1 75; R. Wash- burn, W. H. H. Bingham, each \$1; Samuel Marshall, J. B. Slayton, each 50 cents; H. Wood, Mrs. R. Slayton, N. Russell, Albert Camp, each 25 cents; Mites, 15 cents; A. Kimball, 10 cents..... | 9 00 |
| <i>Cornwall</i> — C. G. Tilden, \$1; Henry Lane, S. Ripley, W. Hurlbut, Wm. Remede, each 50 cts; Job Lane, 25 cts..... | 3 25 | <i>Wairfield</i> — Rev. C. M. Kellogg, Ira Richardson, each \$1. Fam- ily Collection, \$1 17; Cyrus Skinner, Orange Smith, J. Bushnell, Mrs. J. Bushnell, L. Fisk, H. Jones, E. Barrard, L. Barnard, S. Stoddard, each 50 cents; Charles E. Bgebow, C. D. Smith, Mrs. S. Stoddard, A. Brown, Mrs. A. Brown, A. Fisk, S. H. Holden, Josiah Holden, Rufus Barnard, each 25 cents; Gift, 8 cents..... | 10 00 |
| <i>Chattenden</i> — Segur, G. W. Barnard, each \$1; S. B. Bogue, Mrs. S. Manly, W. H. Har- rison, each 50 cents..... | 3 50 | <i>Rowlton</i> — Academy Collection, \$4; William Skinner, \$3; N. Kellogg, Mrs. M. E. Reynolds, Rev. C. B. Drake, each \$1; Darius Skinner, Mrs. E. S. Denison, each 50 cents; Mrs. S. Washburn, Miss S. Vose, each 25 cents; Forrest Adams, 75 cents; A. Clark, 37 cents.. | 12 62 |
| <i>Rutland</i> — James Barrett, \$5; Rev. S. Aiken, \$3; R. Pier- pont, L. Daniels, Mrs. R. H. W., (of San Francisco,) G. C. Ruggles, each \$2; Rev. L. Howard, H. T. Dorrance, H. W. Porter, E. Edgeron, S. H. Hodges, Dea R. Barney, O. L. Robbins, Pond & Nurse, H. O. Perkins, C. H. Hayden, O. Cook, A. Cleaveland, Mrs. A. Barnes, G. Cheney, James Eayres, each \$1; Miss E. Lit- tlefield, 75 cents; D. Gleason, R. Lodel, M. Curtis, J. B. Bar- ney, Mrs. L. & Mrs. E. Os- good, Miss S. B. Neal, each 50 cents; Cash, Mrs. S. Leav- in, Mrs. M. Miller, each 25 cents; Cash 12½ cents..... | 35 63 | <i>Woodstock</i> — S. Woodward, \$5; J. Collamer, Julius Converse, each \$3; David Pierce, Mrs. J. Converse, each \$2; C. Dana, Jr., N. Williams, N. M. Pierce, O. P. Chandler, L. Marsh, Orl Billings, H. S. Chase, P. T. Washburn, W. R. Fitch, Mrs. H. Gardiner, N. Cushing, D. Blake, each \$1; L. Richmond, | |
| <i>Brandon</i> — W. M. Field, E. D. Seden, Mrs. S. M. Conant, C. F. Dana, each \$2; Rev. F. | | | |

| | | | |
|--|-------|--|--------|
| Mrs. S. W. Billings, each 50 cents..... | 28 00 | D. Weston, Friend, G. E. Graham, R. S. James, each 50 cents; E. Page, 25 cents; Masters C. B. Tilden and W. C. Tilden, each 12½ cents..... | 7 00 |
| Sharon.—C. Baxter, \$10; Wm. Steele, \$2; Hiram Moore \$1. | 13 00 | | |
| Bethel.—L. L. Tilden, J. T. Morgan, Friend, George Francis, each \$1; Irvin Weston, Dea. | | | 267 25 |

Receipts of the American Colonization Society,

From the 20th of July to the 20th of August, 1854.

MAINE.

| | |
|--|-------|
| East Alstead—Collection in Rev. Bezaleel Smith's Church..... | 3 00 |
| South Berwick—Collection in Rev. Mr. Allen's Society, by Rev. D. Powers..... | 24 36 |
| | 27 36 |

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

| | |
|--|--------|
| By Capt. George Barker :— | |
| Concord—Mrs. Ann G. Merrill, to constitute her late husband, Thos. D. Merrill, Esq., a life member of the Am. Col. Soc.. | 30 00 |
| By Rev. Dennis Powers :— | |
| Manchester—Collection in Rev. C. W. Wallace's Society, \$23.56 ; collection in the Universalist Society, \$8.25..... | 31 81 |
| Exeter—Collection in Rev. Asa Mann's Society..... | 29 59 |
| Lyme—Collection in Rev. E. Tenney's Society..... | 20 06 |
| Bath—Collection in Rev. Thos. Boutelle's Society..... | 12 00 |
| Haverhill—Benj. Fowle, Fred. Fowle, D. Page, D. Dickey, Mrs. L. B. French, R. Kimball, J. D. Sleeper, N. B. Felton, Rev. E. H. Gieely, each \$1 ; Judge Morrison, \$3 ; Mr. Gay, 25 cts., Polly Cooper, 16 cents..... | 12 41 |
| West Concord—Henry Martin, \$5 ; Dea. Ira Rowell, \$3 ; S. Ames, Joseph Eastman, S. Carleton, each \$2 ; B. F. Dow, Andrew Jackson, Moses Humphrey, P. G. Abbott, Reuben Abbott, Isaac Farnum, Simeon Abbot, M. H. Farnum, Dea. B. Farnum, C. H. Clough, each \$1 ; Patty Carter, Sarah P. Carter, each 50 cents, Mrs. P. Z. Knight, 25 cents..... | 25 25 |
| | 161 12 |

VERMONT.

| | |
|---|-------|
| Cornwall—Dea. Daniel Warner and others..... | 10 21 |
|---|-------|

| | |
|---|--------|
| Middlebury—Part of the legacy of the late E. Andrus, deceased, by Peter Starr, Esq..... | 95 00 |
| West Brattleborough—Collection by Hon. Samuel Clark..... | 11 00 |
| | 116 21 |

MASSACHUSETTS.

| | |
|---|--------|
| Falmouth—Collection in the Rev. H. B. Hooker's Society..... | 50 00 |
| Newburyport—Ladies' Col. Society, by Mrs. Harriet Sanborn, Treas..... | 50 00 |
| | 100 00 |

RHODE ISLAND.

| | |
|--|--------|
| By Capt. George Barker :— | |
| Newport—Thos. R. Hazard, \$25 ; Mrs. E. DeWolf Thayer, \$15 ; Miss Mary King, Sam'l Engs, each \$5 ; Methodist Church, \$6.25 ; Rev. T. Thayer, \$3... | 59 25 |
| Warren—R. B. Johnson, Chas. Smith, each \$5 ; Henry N. Luther, Capt. Simonds, each \$2 ; Esquire Child, A. M. Gammell, Cash, each \$1 ; G. M. Fessenden, 50 cts.. | 20 50 |
| Bristol—Mrs. H. Gibbs, Mrs. R. DeWolf, each \$15—\$30 ; as a testimony of affection, to constitute Rev. Daniel Henshaw, Rector of St. Andrews Church, a life member of the Am. Col. Soc. ; Rev. J. Bristead, Wm. Fales, R. Rogers, each \$10 ; Methodist Church, \$7 ; Mrs. Sarah Peck, \$2 ; Benjamin Wyatt, \$1..... | 70 00 |
| Fall River—J. S. Cotton..... | 3 00 |
| | 152 75 |

CONNECTICUT.

| | |
|---|-------|
| Durham Centre—Rev. D. Smith, D. D..... | 5 00 |
| Fairfield—Annual Contributions of the First Congregational Church and Society, by S. A. Nichols, Treasurer..... | 52 00 |

By Rev. J. Orcutt :—

| | |
|--|--------|
| <i>Saybrook</i> —Dea. Elisha Sill, D. S. Arnold, each \$3; Mrs. G. F. Ward, S. Calker, Mrs. Cobb, Henry Hart, J. Shipman, R. E. Pratt, each \$2; G. H. Chapman, J. Bushnell, W. Willard, W. R. Clark, Mrs. A. A. Pratt, Mrs. M. A. Inglee, Dr. King, Mrs. J. Selden, R. C. Denison, A. Sheffield, each \$1; Mrs. E. Ager, 50 cts.; E. Kirtland, N. Clark, F. E. Clark, Mrs. S. B. Dickinson, each 25 cents..... | 29 50 |
| <i>Lyne</i> —Miss McCurdy, Mrs. R. S. Griswold, Mrs. J. Mather, Mrs. E. Moore, each \$5; Miss Chadwick, \$2; Friend, \$1.... | 23 00 |
| <i>Simsbury</i> —Collection in Congregational Church in addition... | 7 58 |
| <i>Darien</i> —Gilbert G. Waterbury.. | 4 00 |
| <i>Hartford</i> —A. M. Smith..... | 1 00 |
| <i>West Hartford</i> —Collection in Ch., in full to constitute their pastor, Rev. Myron N. Morris, a life member of the A. C. S..... | 18 57 |
| <i>Black Rock</i> —Mrs. James Bartram, \$2; T. Bonsom, A. Allen, S. Perry, G. E. Shelton, C. M. Davis, Mrs. Daniel Wilson, Mrs. Benj Penfield, Mrs. T. B. Bartram, each \$1; Miss S. Brewster, 50 cts..... | 10 50 |
| <i>Southport</i> —W. W. Wakeman, \$10; Miss Delia Perry, \$5; M. Buckley, \$3; C. Buckley, \$1. | 19 00 |
| <i>Stratford</i> —Miss M. Bronson, \$25; Dea. D. P. Judson, R. D. McEwen, each \$3; J. Clinch, G. A. Talbot, W. Strong, S. E. Curtis, each \$2; John Coe, Miss M. Tomlinson, F. Sedgwick, Mrs. J. W. Sterling, Miss Hawes, Mrs. Huldah Curtis, Mrs. D. Judson, Mrs. S. L. Booth, Mrs. P. Hawes, Capt. Park, R. Beach, each \$1; Mrs. W. Burritt, 25 cts.; of which \$30 is to constitute Rev. William B. Weed, a life member of the A. C. S..... | 50 25 |
| | 220 40 |

NEW YORK.

| | |
|--|------|
| <i>Otsego County</i> —Hon. Mr. Coleman, by Mr. Thomas, paid by Rev. A. M. Cowan..... | 5 00 |
|--|------|

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

By Joshua N. Danforth :—

| | |
|---|--|
| <i>Washington City</i> —Fourth Presb. Church, \$22.35; Fifth Presb. | |
|---|--|

| | |
|---|--------|
| Church, \$4.09; Ryland Chapel, \$5.61; three members of Wesleyan Chapel, \$12 50; McKendree Ch., \$15; Union Chapel, \$18; two gentlemen, each \$5; lady from Virginia, \$5; gentleman from Va., \$10; a friend from Mass. (T. G. A.) \$18... | 120 55 |
|---|--------|

VIRGINIA.

| | |
|--|----------|
| <i>Wellsburgh</i> —Collection in the Presbyterian Church, by the Rev. E. Quillan..... | 6 00 |
| <i>Romney</i> —From Solomon Inskeep, administrator of Sarah Inskeep, deceased, toward the passage and support of seven emigrants in the Sophia Walker, by E. M. Armstrong..... | 275 00 |
| <i>Richmond</i> —From W. Goddin, executor of W. D. Jennings, for passage in the Sophia Walker, and six month's support in Liberia, of thirty-eight emigrants..... | 2,280 00 |
| <i>Nonsemond Co.</i> —From James H. Godwin and John R. Kilby, administrators of J. Bunch, deceased, for passage of 16 emigrants in the Sophia Walker.. | 480 00 |
| | 3,041 00 |

NORTH CAROLINA.

| | |
|--|-------|
| <i>Elizabeth City</i> —From James C. Johnson, for passage in the Sophia Walker, and six mos. support in Liberia, of Nancy Wiggins..... | 60 00 |
|--|-------|

MISSISSIPPI.

| | |
|--|------|
| <i>Natchez</i> —J. Dixon, colored man, by Rev. James Purviance.... | 5 00 |
|--|------|

TENNESSEE.

| | |
|---|----------|
| <i>Nashville</i> —From Col. Montgomery Bell, toward the passage and support of fifty emigrants by the Sophia Walker, by S. H. Armstrong, Esq..... | 1,500 00 |
|---|----------|

KENTUCKY.

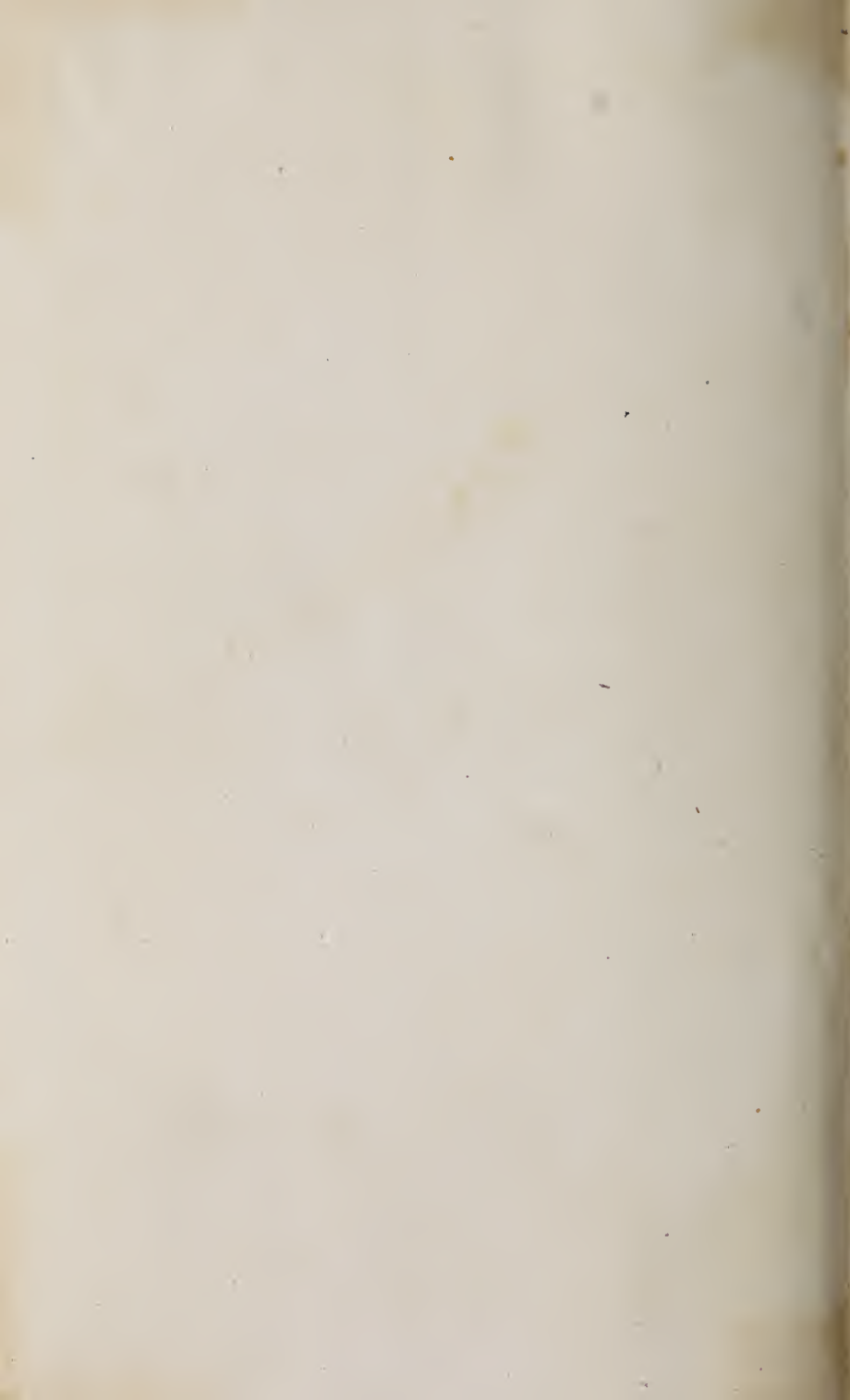
| | |
|--|----------|
| <i>From the Kentucky Col. Society</i> , toward the passage of emigrants from that State in the Sophia Walker, by Rev. A. M. Cowan. | 1,250 55 |
| <i>From same on account of emigrants sent in the Banshee, Nov. 1853.....</i> | 25 00 |
| | 1,275 55 |

OHIO.

By John C. Stockton :—

| | |
|--|--|
| <i>Iberia</i> —Rev. J. B. Blaney, W. Gilmore, each \$3; W. Shunk, J. Colmery and J. Struthers, | |
|--|--|

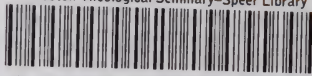
| | | | |
|---|----------|--|------------|
| each \$2; J. S. Campbell, S. Casey, W. Colburn, S. Shunk, J. Jacobs, Drs. Voorhees, and Barnham, Mr. Carnahan, W. Kirk, Joel Myers, Sarah Strathers, Owen Tuttle, and Milton Tuttle, each \$1; others \$1 50..... | 26 50 | VERMONT.—Sharon—D. Z. Steele, \$1, to September, 1854..... | 1 00 |
| Lexington—M. Buer, \$3; M. S. S. Johnston, J. Logan, D. Ritchie, J. Bingham, R. Egnes, each \$1; J. Delameter, A. Riley, J. Sough, C. Whitford, M. Spaulding, and Z. C. Norton, each 50 cts..... | 11 00 | MASSACHUSETTS.—Richmond—L. Griffing, \$1, for 1854. <i>Wiltiansburg</i> —Dr. Daniel Collins, for '54, \$1. <i>Springfield</i> —E. Hayes, to Oct., '55, \$3..... | 5 00 |
| Bellville—C. H. Owens, A. M. Farquhar, J. Markey, M. Geary, each \$1; E. Clark, Esq., G. O. Howard, D. M. Kimball, M. Seitch, J. W. Strong, J. Morrow, each 50 cents, others \$2.00..... | 9 09 | RHODE ISLAND—By Capt. G. Barker:— <i>Little Compton</i> —John Sisson, to June, '56, \$2. <i>Bristol</i> —Win. B. Spooner, to July, '56, \$1; Martin Bennett, to Jan., '56, \$2. <i>Fall River</i> —J. S. Cotton, to Jan., '55, \$1, H. Fish, to Jan., '55, \$1; W. C. Durlee, to Jan., 1856, \$2; W. Coggeshall, to Jan., '56, \$1.... | 9 00 |
| By Rev. L. B. Castle:— | | CONNECTICUT—By Rev. John Orcutt:— <i>Saybrook</i> —George H. Chapman, \$3, to Oct., 1855. <i>Newtown</i> —Henry Beers, \$1, for 1854..... | 4 00 |
| Elizburgh—Meth. Epis. Church.. | 16 00 | NEW YORK.—By Rev. C. D. Rice:— <i>Pekskill</i> —P. Flagler, to Jan., 1854, \$4. <i>Cold Spring Harbour</i> —Hon. R. M. Concklin, to Jan., '54, \$12. <i>Wyoming</i> —W. Cheney, to Jan. 1, '55, \$1..... | 17 00 |
| Panama—Meth. Epis. Church.. | 4 00 | MARYLAND.—Baltimore—C. W. Davis, to Jan., 1855..... | 5 00 |
| Rootstown—Meth. Epis. Church.. | 3 00 | VIRGINIA.—Fredericksburgh—Jas. G. Taliaferro, to June, '54.... | 1 00 |
| Hudson—S. W. Bunnell, \$16; A. A. Brewster, \$16..... | 32 00 | NORTH CAROLINA.— <i>Northern</i> —Stephen Johnson, \$1, to May, 1855; George Washington, \$1, to May, 1855; Amos Bryan, James Smith, Thomas Neal, each \$1, April, 1855..... | 5 00 |
| Morning Sun—Collection in the Rev. G. McMillan's Church.. | 8 00 | GEORGIA.—Savannah—A. Burke, and G. Frasier, each \$1, to July, 1855..... | 2 00 |
| Cedarville—Collection in the Rev. H. M. McMillan's Church, by J. C. Nisbet, Treasurer... | 15 00 | LOUISIANA.—Baton Rouge—R. B. Rickets, \$5, to May, 1857.... | 5 00 |
| Jersey—Monthly Concert collection, by C. M. Putnam..... | 5 00 | TENNESSEE.— <i>Marysville</i> —Rev. I. Anderson, D. D., \$2, for 1853 and 1854..... | 2 00 |
| Newark—Contribution from the First Pres. Church, by Rev. Dr. Wylie..... | 15 00 | KENTUCKY.— <i>Eminence</i> —Morris Thomas & Brother, \$3, to July, 1857..... | 3 00 |
| Xenia—Collection at the annual meeting of Xenia Col. Society, \$36; collection in Meth. Epis. Church, \$6 77; by M. Numemaker, Treasurer..... | 42 77 | OHIO.— <i>Hillsborough</i> —Rev. Sam'l Linn, \$1, to May, '55..... | 1 00 |
| | 187 36 | MISSOURI.— <i>Chapel Hill</i> —John W. Davis, to August, '54.... | 1 00 |
| ILLINOIS. | | | |
| Libanon—Collection in Rev. P. Aker's Church..... | 16 00 | | |
| MISSOURI. | | | |
| From the Missouri Col. Society, toward the passage of emigrants from that State in the Sophia Walker, by Rev. W. D. Shumate, Secretary..... | 150 00 | | |
| Total Contributions..... | 1,022 75 | Total Repository..... | 68 00 |
| FOR REPOSITORY. | | Total Contributions..... | 1,022 75 |
| NEW HAMPSHIRE.— <i>Holderness</i> —Onadiah Smith, to Aug., 1854, \$6. <i>West Concord</i> —B. F. Holden, to Aug., 1855, \$1..... | 7 00 | Total Legacies..... | 95 00 |
| | | Total on account of emigrants sent to Liberia..... | 6,020 55 |
| | | Aggregate Amount..... | \$7,206 30 |



For use in Library only

I-7 v.29/30
African Repository

Princeton Theological Seminary-Speer Library



1 1012 00307 1786